

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

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A VETERAN IN A FAMILIAR FIELD

*The Only Weekly Farm Journal in the Prairie Provinces*





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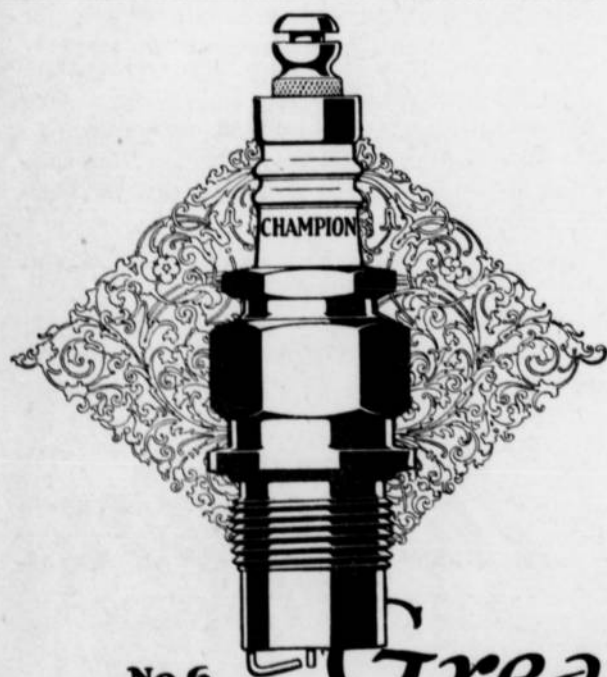
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## The Wembley Conference

*Of Representatives of English-Speaking Countries on Co-operation was Important Event*

**T**HE Co-operative Conference held in the Exhibition, at Wembley, during the last four days of July, was an important event from many points of view, and a unique event from at least one; it was the first conference to which the English-speaking peoples, so largely responsible for the urbanization of industry during the last two generations, sent representatives to consider how one factor in urban development, co-operative organization, can be most effectively applied to strengthen and conserve rural civilization in countries hitherto dominated by industrial ideas. Restricted by the scope of the exhibition to nations and peoples within the British political system, the conference by its program, ideals and intention was as innocent of political purpose as it was fertile in economic possibilities. In this it resembled the only co-operative international conference the present writer can remember as being in some measure akin to it: the conference of the International Co-operative Alliance at its best in the early years of this century. Even in its restrictions there were compensations. If it did not go outside the agricultural problem it realized itself as part of a wider world movement, and though its sphere of operations excluded the non-English-speaking nations its implications touched rural civilizations everywhere.

Those implications cannot be adequately condensed into a single article; the eight sessions, during which the conference, with an average daily attendance of about 200 delegates, sat, covered at least twenty hours of concentrated and brief oratory, much of which deserved to be seriously so styled and which was terse, practical and constructive in aim. Certain ideas, however, emerge which must be commented on in any mention of the conference. Of these perhaps the most significant was the realization of the need in which all the countries represented stand of an economic democracy based on food production. This fundamental doctrine, less, indeed, a doctrine to be urged than an intuition to be acted upon, lay behind all the most notable utterances of the conference, of which the most outstanding were those contributed by Mr. Dunning, the prime minister of Saskatchewan. It was clear that the farmers' needs dominated Mr. Dunning's mind as definitely as Mr. Dunning's mind dominated those sessions of the conference at which he delivered his practical, incisive and magnetic addresses. When Mr. Dunning stated that "the farmer is the one man in all creation who when he buys says 'What is the price?' and when he sells asks exactly the same question," the whole conference felt that a classic statement of the farmer's problem had been presented. When later, he said that "in order to get cheap food for the consumer you must have a prosperous, happy and contented farming population," the conference realized that, though he had not solved the problem he posed, he was turning towards the direction in which alone the solution can be found. When it is added that his own earlier training as a co-operator has enabled him, as the head of his government, to realize what the state can and what it cannot do helpfully through co-operation to advance the interests of a population, like our own, 70 per cent. agricultural, the value of Mr. Dunning's practical contributions to the discussions will be realized.

### Urge Self Help

It was naturally pleasant to Irish representatives to find a policy to which they are committed, the policy of state aid for self-help—the doctrine that the state cannot usefully be a centre for co-operative propaganda, yet may helpfully foster the farmers' own combinations—urged by Mr. Dunning, and, in varying tones and diverse connotations, supported by the British minister of agriculture (Mr. Noel Buxton), by Mr. Francis Acland, and by many overseas representatives. Incidentally, it may be added that the policy laid down from time to time by Sir Horace Plunkett

(whose active sympathy and interest in the work of the conference was shown in his daily attendance during the whole of its deliberations) received striking endorsement during those discussions which turned on the relations of the movement to the state—the policy, we mean, which stresses the importance of state approval and encouragement for co-operative propaganda, whilst equally urging the danger of any coalescence of the governments with the co-operative activities they desire to see advanced. Pleasantest of all was the realization that pioneer work done in Ireland, done under grave difficulties, and not always, it is admitted, as effective as the pioneers desired (and as they still believe it yet will prove to be) has cleared the ground not only here, but in other parts of the English-speaking world for intensive co-operative work. Indeed, had the conference included other states, like Finland, Czechoslovakia, and even Japan, we think some similar testimony might have been borne from these remote but important countries.

### Inseparable From Idealism

Not, however, that we feel the occasion one for a merely insular vanity. We have far to go before we overtake the valuable work done in these economic fields by some who, starting after us, have yet outdistanced us in the practice of ideals we hold in common. Besides—and this was not the least of the inspirations arising through the conference and remaining after it—those who represented Ireland could not but feel that some of the idealism inseparable from genuine co-operation, which had prompted their own work and cheered them in days of distress, if not of disaster, had found, outside Ireland, in other responsive souls not any mere echo, but original and spontaneous utterance. A South African delegate, G. W. Klerek, taking up Mr. Dunning's phrase that some of the early race of co-operators were "evangelists," evoked strong support by insisting that co-operation, if it is to succeed, must become a religion. Many of us think there are too many religions; but does it not remain true that co-operation properly understood is not, indeed, a religion, but religion applied in one aspect of human activity? Whatever answers varying minds may make to such an appeal, it is certainly true that only those who see in co-operation a spirit which can effectually allay, if it does not end economic strifes, will find their energies integrally engaged in so arduous a cause.

If any reader to whom the co-operative movement is only intelligible if expressed in concrete terms of definite achievement, such as may be measured in goods or in sterling, should conclude from these notes that the conference was vaporous and will have left no solid result behind, he will be mistaken. The business nature of the problems to be solved in bringing even a little closer the nations which participated in it, or producing clearer understandings between producing co-operators and consumers' societies, or in strengthening the trading federations, marketing agricultural produce, organizing rural credit and developing that most practical and difficult of all our objectives, "better living," was examined by almost every speaker and constantly emphasized. These objectives cannot be phrased in four days. There may be some of them which it will take the world four generations perfectly to effect. But as the keys to unlock many of the closed doors are to be found in adding to evangelism business knowledge and to idealism an interchange of intelligence, the conference has done more than merely lay down a pavement of good intentions. It has begun to build a causeway across which a commerce in co-operative ideas can be carried, and we hear with keen interest and much hope that since the conference was disbanded the Horace Plunkett Foundation has started a bureau for the interchange of co-operative knowledge, ideas and views throughout the adhering nations.—The Irish Statesman.



# The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 17, 1924

## Searching for Peace

The very frank and eloquent speeches of Premiers MacDonald and Herriot, before the assembly of the League of Nations, at Geneva, reveal clearly the diverging views which make so difficult a solution of the problem of peace with security.

Premier MacDonald does not believe that universal peace can be assured by the threat of force, or that security can be obtained by military alliances. He pins his faith absolutely to the voluntary acceptance of arbitration in international disputes. In his opinion it is impossible to so define security and aggression as to make it always definitely clear when security is adequate and when an act is aggressive. Arbitration, for him, is the one and only way in the present state of opinion, to meet the menace of war, and if the nations cannot agree to accept arbitration in the case of every kind of dispute, even those involving what is called national honor, then there is nothing for it but to maintain the old system of competitive armaments and military pacts, and prepare for the next inevitable war. Given the acceptance of arbitration, however, he believes that the nations will work out, by means of international conferences, the means of security and plans for disarmament.

Premier Herriot cannot see that the world has reached such a high moral state as that assumed in Premier MacDonald's faith. He also believes in arbitration, but arbitration, he declares, is the evidence of good faith, and good faith itself needs to be protected. Arbitration without force to back it up, he is convinced, would be futile. Justice, even within nations, has force behind it, and what is necessary within the nation is even more necessary as between nations. Arbitration, security and disarmament, he affirms, are the three pillars of the temple of peace which the nations are endeavoring to build. France could not agree to disarm without adequate security, and the assurance that arbitration decisions will be faithfully observed by the nations concerned.

The French view has considerable support in the assembly, but among the smaller nations there is a growing opinion that their expenditures on armaments is a pure waste of money, and that it would be better to have arbitration accepted all round and take a chance, so to speak, on the development of a higher international morality. In the end there will probably be some combination of these ideas, and the formulation by the league of a treaty which will take cognizance of things as they are, and prepare the way for things as they ought to be.

## Setting an Example

Denmark, pioneer in agricultural co-operation and rural education, may also be the exemplar for Europe and the world in disarmament. In the general elections a few months ago, the Danish Socialist party emerged as the strongest group in the popular chamber, and with the support of the Radicals, gave Denmark its first Labor government.

Disarmament is a plank in the platform of the Danish Socialist party, and now it is in power it intends to try and carry it out. The government is preparing a bill to be introduced in the legislature in the course of a few weeks, providing for the abolition of all that part of the armed forces of the nation which is maintained for war purposes. Conscription will be abolished, forts

dismantled, and the navy dock-yards and armament factories turned into state institutions for industrial purposes, the latter to build locomotives and rolling stock for the state railways, and the former to build ferries and boats to operate in connection with the transportation system of the country. All that will be retained of the armed forces will be a frontier police of about 7,000, and 10 small boats for coastguard service, and the air service will consist of 12 aeroplanes for inspection purposes. The abolition of war machinery will mean a reduction in defence expenditure of \$12,000,000 annually.

This is the plan as outlined by Lauritz Rasmussen, Danish minister of defence, to a British member of parliament, and reported in *The New Leader*, official organ of the British Independent Labor party. The government, the minister stated, will have the support of the Radical party, and it believes the people will support the policy. The government has decided upon the measure because it is convinced that armaments are useless for international security, and that the present system instead of ensuring security is full of risk, and is, in fact, a delusion. It was far better, he said, to be quite honest and pacific, and to trust public opinion.

The sentiment is good, but like other countries, Denmark has an upper chamber, and the Danish minister frankly admitted that while the measure may pass the lower chamber, there was no chance of it passing the upper chamber, and it would take four years to get a majority in the upper chamber of the same political complexion as the majority in the lower chamber. In any case, it was a measure on which they were prepared to fight, and to fight until they won.

It will be something if such a measure secures the approval of the popular chamber. Other nations may be inspired to follow the example. Taken in conjunction with the manifestly sincere efforts which are now being made to reduce disarmament to a workable proposition for the world, the Danish proposal is decidedly encouraging.

## An Unwise Course

From the acting secretary-treasurer of the Rural Municipality of Parkdale, writing from Midnight Lake, Sask., we have received the following resolution, which he states was passed by a public meeting of the residents of the municipality on August 25:

Whereas, the recent action of the Senate in rejecting the bill for the construction of the Turtleford-Hafford Branch Line, and,

Whereas, no satisfactory reasons were given for such action, and many misleading statements were made in lieu thereof, and,

Whereas, the Canadian National Railways management have demanded the construction of this line on the ground that it would be a paying line from its inception, and,

Whereas, any bill or measure introduced into the House favoring improvement or extension in the West is repeatedly rejected by the Senate if such measure does not contribute to the interests of the East, and,

Whereas, the conditions of the West are not known or appreciated by the people of the East, even in the matter of the peopleing of the western provinces the systems employed by the different governments have only resulted in a vast expenditure for very little return;

Therefore be it resolved that we, the residents of the Rural Municipality of Parkdale, No. 498, here assembled at a public meeting, do unanimously agree that the time has arrived when a separate government should be formed for the administration of the affairs of the western provinces.

We have the utmost sympathy with the people who have been deprived of railway facilities by the high-handed action of the

anti-national majority in the Senate. They have good ground for the feeling of indignation against that autocratic body for depriving them of railway services for which they have been long waiting, and to which they are fully entitled. But their anger against the Senate has led the Parkdale people to make out a case based upon incorrect statements, and to arrive at a conclusion which is decidedly unwise.

Their declaration that the Senate kills any bill for improvement in the West is a statement very wide of the facts, nor is their wholesale condemnation of the ignorance of the people of Eastern Canada warranted. The Senate has passed hundreds of bills for improvements in Western Canada, and there are many true and well-informed friends of the West who live east of the Great Lakes.

The trouble is that there are powerful interests in Eastern Canada who believe they have a right to exploit this country for their own financial benefit. They are always able to find a certain number of politicians who are willing to play their game for them—at a price. But the growing population and the consequent increase in political strength west of the Great Lakes, is making more uncertain the economic grip which these interests maintain upon this country. The election of our own western representatives, independent of the two old parties, has given the interests of the West more consideration in the House of Commons than at any time in the history of Canada. Slowly but steadily eastern people are recognizing the justice of the western case. This country must marshal its political forces and must argue its case on the floor of parliament and throughout Eastern Canada until an economic square deal is secured. That is the wise and most effective course to pursue. Secession talk will get us nowhere. In the first place it is impossible of achievement, and even if it were possible its advantages would be very much less than some people imagine. Eastern and Western Canada are inter-dependent. Canada is a hard country to govern with its 9,000,000 people stretched out over a narrow strip of country 4,000 miles from ocean to ocean, but secession is not the road to the solution of our problem. We have much more to gain through a united nation than through separation.

## The Rust Menace

The ravages of grain rust have cost the farmers of this country and the adjoining states untold millions of dollars, and the toll seems to be on the increase. Unless rust can be conquered large areas will eventually be forced out of the production of wheat, and possibly other grains. The solution of the rust problem is beyond the reach of the farmer. It is to the scientist we must look for help. Science is already grappling with the rust menace, and while some progress has been made and there are hopeful signs for the future, yet rust is still rampant. The gathering of scientists at Winnipeg, last week, at the Rust Conference, marks another step in co-operation between Canada and the United States in a determined effort to stamp out the scourge. In the matter of plant diseases there is no barrier between Canada and the great republic. That is one commodity in which by the laws of nature we have complete free trade. For that very reason international co-operation is essential. Neither country can solve the rust problem alone.

Through joint efforts the plants that



harbor the rust spores are being eliminated—so far as known. The best brains of both countries are being devoted to the breeding of rust-resistant grains. Science has made great contributions to agriculture and won many battles against the enemies of the farmer. While this problem is as yet unsolved we cannot review the triumphs of science without believing that it will in time register another victory. There are more trained men at the work than ever before, and through close co-operation they will work much more effectively. It is encouraging that both the Canadian and American governments are fully alive to the importance of the rust menace, and are giving increased support to the anti-rust campaign. Financial support should not be lacking where the need is so great.

### An Inadequate Reform

A few weeks ago, just before parliament prorogued, the government of Saskatchewan, irritated at the Senate's rejection of bills covering certain branch lines in that province, sent a telegram to Premier King demanding in the name of the people of Saskatchewan, the introduction of legislation before parliament prorogued, "placing the Senate under control of the Commons to the same extent as is the House of Lords under control of the Commons in Great Britain."

Premier Dunning was overseas when Acting-Premier McNab sent that telegram, but as the legislature had passed a resolution declaring that rejection of the branch line legislation for a second time "would constitute ample reason for the modification of the veto power" of the Senate, he doubtless agreed whole-heartedly with the "demand." Since his return Premier Dunning has made a further suggestion with regard to the Senate. To a representative of the Toronto Globe, he said:

Why not have each senatorial vacancy, as it occurs, filled by a majority vote of the legislature of the province concerned? If a vacancy should occur in, say, Quebec, let the Quebec legislature, by majority vote of its members, name the new senator; if a vacancy should occur in Saskatchewan, let our legislature select its appointee by majority vote.

Mr. Dunning claimed for his proposal that it would retain the principle of geographical representation, lead to the selection of prominent citizens, give the people a greater interest in the Senate, and do away with partisan appointments. Election by state legislatures did not have those results in the United States, and after trying the system for over a hundred years the people asked for and got direct popular election of senators. Australia considered the system when the country was adopting a federal government, but rejected it in favor of direct election. South Africa elects part of her Senate by the provincial councils, but special committees of both Senate and the Commons have recommended the abolition of that system and the adoption of direct election by the people. Experience, in fact, has shown that the election of an upper chamber by local governing bodies does not inevitably improve the type of legislator, automatically overcome political partisanship, or invariably stimulate public interest in the upper chamber.

Premier Dunning does not say for what term he would have senators elected, but if he is simply substituting election for life by provincial legislatures for appointment for life by the governor-in-council, with the legislative powers of the Senate limited in the same way as those of the House of Lords, his plan of Senate reform is not calculated to rouse much enthusiasm. No plan of Senate reform should include life membership, for that simply establishes irresponsibility, and for a democratic country, it is giving an upper chamber too much

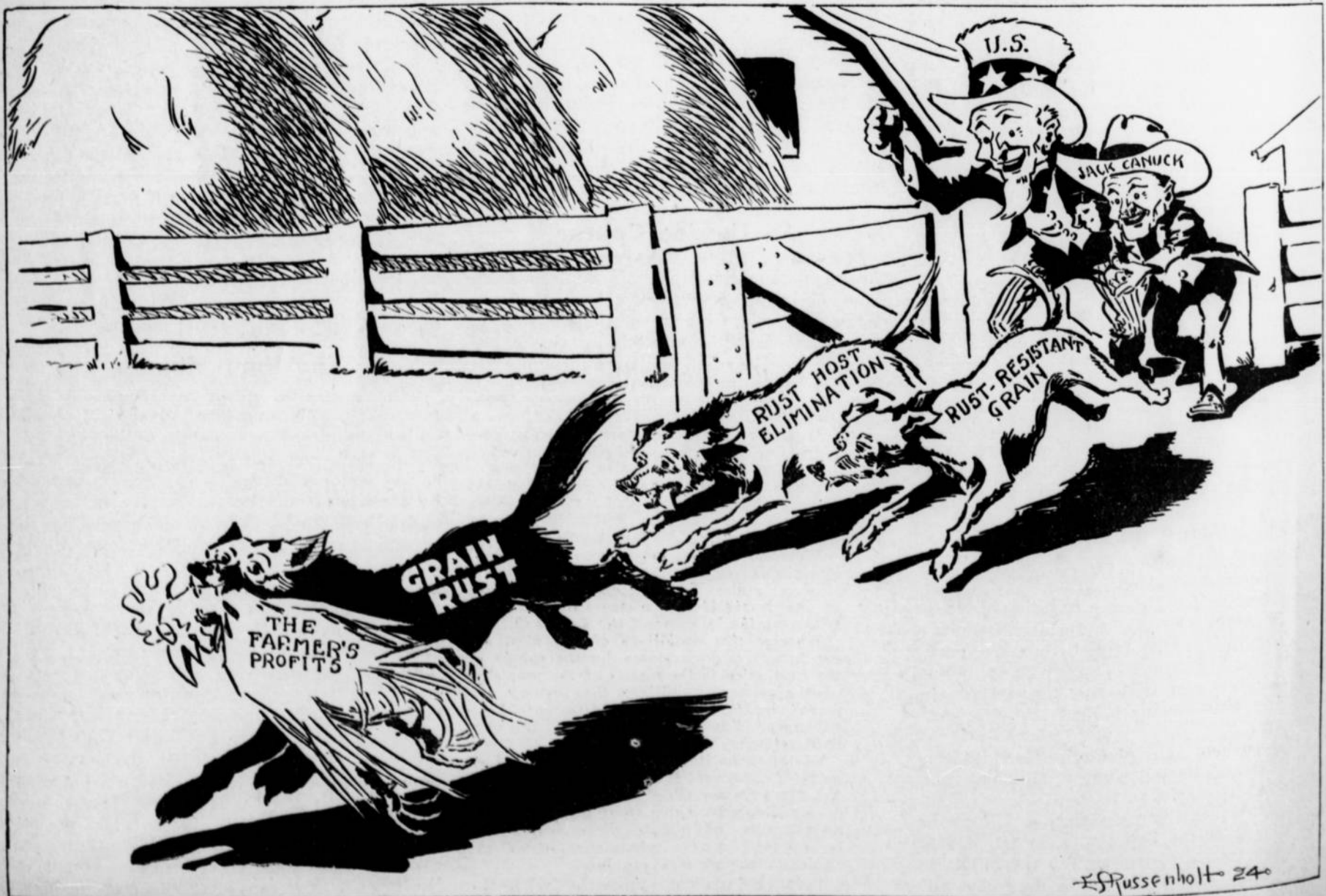
power to require for the overcoming of its veto, that the Commons pass a bill in three successive sessions.

### Editorial Notes

The International Association of Masters of Dancing has issued a ukase decreeing that present fantastic dances must be superseded by "a rhythmic slow fox-trot known as Raggedy Ann." The modern youth of both sexes will doubtless feel that a most serious international question has thus been satisfactorily disposed of, and situations that might have been the cause of alarming friction ably avoided. For, compared with this great question of the right and proper form of dancing, of what import to a whirling world are such questions as war and peace, reparations and reconstruction, foreign policy and democratic control, unemployment and trade, wheat pools and co-operative marketing? On with Raggedy Ann, let joy be unconfined.

A news story in the Toronto Globe says that a 300,000,000 bushel wheat crop in the prairie provinces "appears almost unavoidable." For the luv o' Mike, who's trying to avoid it?

In his recent speeches, Mr. Meighen has asserted that since the last budget 1,000 factories in Canada have closed their doors. The figures have been challenged, but although it is a simple question of fact, Mr. Meighen has failed to come forward with the proof. It is positively absurd to say that solely because of the few tariff changes made by the King government, 1,000 factories have closed their doors. There are more causes operating to the detriment of industry at the present time than Mr. Meighen appears willing to admit, and they are also operating to the great detriment of agriculture, a fact that Mr. Meighen appears ready to ignore.



An International Hunt



# Alfalfa from Xerxes to Grimm

*And the Story of the Man Who Developed it  
as a Farm Crop in America---*

*By Malcolm G. Cutting*

*Reprinted from The Country Gentleman*

**S**TANDING by the open country roadside, in the dooryard of a hilly farm near the little village of Victoria, in Carver County, Minnesota, there is a monument in the form of a giant natural boulder with a bronze tablet fixed upon it.

It was erected recently in memory of one of the world's great benefactors to agriculture—Wendelin Grimm.

Immediately back of the monument is the little plot of ground in which was planted, sixty-six years ago, the first seeding of that famous variety of alfalfa which has carried his name across the northern part of the United States, to all parts of Canada, and to most of the colder countries of the globe.

In the complete history of alfalfa—so far as we know it by legend, tradition, supposition and fact—there are two names that stand forth pre-eminently.

One of these is Xerxes and the other is Grimm.

The fact that some twenty-three centuries separated the two periods of their existence does not alter the exclusive kinship of their two special achievements. No others need apply.

If you remember anything of ancient history you may recall the year 480 B.C., when a gentleman by the name of Xerxes, king of the Persians, took it into his head to invade the rival empire of Greece.

Crossing the Hellespont with an army of something over 2,000,000 soldiers, horse and foot, he passed through Thrace and Macedonia to Greece, and then received a setback at the battle of Salamis that sent him home in considerable haste.

What has that to do with alfalfa?

## A Roundabout Way to America

Well, it is generally understood that the alfalfa plant originated somewhere in Southwestern Asia, though I don't think the original prototype ever has been found.

But the ancient Persians must have known its excellent value as a forage crop, and it is supposed that Xerxes carried it with him on his long overland march to ration his horses, with seed to plant along his conquering way, and that this was its first introduction to Europe.

The credit is given to Xerxes, because his was the first great overland invasion, with horses in considerable number, where forage would be needed.

But be that as it may, alfalfa did come to Europe from Southwestern Asia, and it is first heard of in ancient Greece. Three hundred years after Xerxes went home, the Romans conquered Greece

and they learned at first hand about alfalfa, and took it over into Africa when Cleopatra was entertaining the Roman generals on that side of the Mediterranean.

It may be that the Romans took it also to Western Europe, but certain it is that alfalfa reached that part of the continent when the Saracens crossed from Africa and conquered Spain—710 A.D.—and that was the last step before its introduction to this side of the Atlantic.

The Spaniards introduced it by the South American route sometime during the sixteenth century.

From Chile it came up the Pacific Coast—and was introduced into California somewhere around 1855.

So it took more than 2,300 years for alfalfa to get from Persia to California, and it has taken less than seventy years for it to spread all over the United States.

But all of this has nothing to do with Wendelin Grimm, or with Grimm alfalfa. The alfalfa we have been talking about is the common blue-flowered alfalfa, known and valued as a forage crop and soil builder in every part of the United States where the winters are not too severe.

## Grimm's Part

In the northern tier of states, however, and in the Canadian provinces, it was found that this common alfalfa was not hardy under the severe winter conditions which prevail in those sections. It seemed that the blessing that had come to the western and southern and central states was finally to be denied to their northern neighbors.

But during those years of trial and disappointment in the north, on that little hilly farm in Carver County, Minnesota, where the monument now stands, a new species of hardy alfalfa was slowly being developed that was destined to spread the alfalfa lines north and east, not only across this continent, but ultimately around the colder circles of the globe.



Upper—Wendelin Grimm and Mrs. Grimm

Lower—The original plot of Grimm alfalfa, seeded by Wendelin Grimm in 1858



Clara Adelmann, great-granddaughter of Wendelin Grimm, unveiling the tablet in his name

It was in the year 1857—only two or three years after common alfalfa was first introduced into California—that Wendelin Grimm arrived as a German immigrant in Minnesota. He came from the little village of Kulsheim, near Wertheim, in the northern part of what was then the Grand Duchy of Baden, in southern Germany.

In his home country, and over a large part of Europe, a forage plant known as "lucerne" was grown extensively, which is a species of alfalfa with a variegated or many-colored blossom. Grimm knew the value of this crop, and he brought to America with him a little bag containing 15 or 20 pounds of the seed.

## Perseverance

Arrived in Minnesota, at the age of 39, Grimm settled on his little farm in Carver County, in September, 1857. The following spring, on a knoll back of the farm buildings, he sowed his precious supply of lucerne seed.

Grimm himself called it "ewiger Klee"—everlasting clover—from the perennial character of its growth. On a part of that very knoll today, with never another reseeding since the spring of 1858, a thrifty crop of alfalfa is growing, as it has grown every season for 66 years.

At first the crop did not bear out all the promise which Wendelin Grimm had brought in his heart with it from Germany. This seed had come from the valley region of Baden, where the climate is warm and where such crops as grapes, almonds and walnuts flourish. In the more severe climate of Minnesota it had to acclimate itself, and this meant a slow development of many years.

He did not recognize the handiwork of that greatest of all plant breeders, Nature, when during the first winters in Minnesota, many of the plants killed out and only the hardiest remained. He did not realize the vast importance of his own part in the process when each year he gathered the seeds from the surviving plants and planted them in new fields for further trial.

He only knew what his ewiger Klee had meant to his own people in balmy Baden, and he possessed that attribute of perseverance which kept him stubbornly trying to raise a crop when all the forces of Nature seemed to be leagued against him. And

each year the promise grew brighter and brighter, until ultimately it was splendidly fulfilled.

## Its Popularity Spreads

It was simply a process of natural selection, or natural acclimatization, aided and somewhat hastened by man. The inexorable winters of Minnesota killed out the weaker plants, as they killed out the common alfalfa; but always some of the hardier plants of the variegated alfalfa remained.

Each year Wendelin Grimm saved this naturally selected seed and planted it where the process of selection could be widened and continued. And each year there was more of the hardy seed to save, and more land could be planted, and some seed could be sold to the neighbors for further acclimatization on other farms.

Wendelin Grimm moved to another farm in the same neighborhood and died there in 1891. One of his sons remained on the old homestead, and many of the surrounding farmers of Carver County were growing the new lucerne with great success, where common alfalfa invariably would winterkill.

People from outside who heard of this crop, or saw it, ascribed its success to some special property of Carver County soil.

About this time there was a young man teaching school in Carver County, who realized that there was something distinctive in this new kind of "clover" or lucerne. His name was A. B. Lyman, of Excelsior, Minnesota, and in the spring of 1900, he brought it to the attention of Prof. W. M. Hays, then agriculturist at the Minnesota Experiment Station, at St. Anthony Park.

That summer Prof. Hays, with his assistant, Andrew Boss—now agriculturist at the Minnesota station—went out to Carver County to look over the ground. They recognized the value of the crop, without identifying it botanically, and began tests of it at the experiment station in 1901, sending samples of the seed to North Dakota and other stations for further trial.

In 1904, Prof. J. H. Shepperd, of the North Dakota Experiment Station, sent a package of the seed to the Department of Agriculture at Washington. The following year Prof. Hays went to Washington as assistant secretary of agriculture, and aroused the department to the importance of this new crop.

In 1906, Charles J. Brand and J. M. Westgate, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, came out to Minnesota to investigate it officially for the department, and began a series of tests, establishing its botanical character and pronouncing it really a new strain of alfalfa and really harder than any other then known.

In the last 15 or 20 years Grimm

Continued on Page 19



# Weed Control in Manitoba

By Prof. T. J. Harrison

**W**EEEDS are one of the six factors which control profitable crop production in Manitoba. It has been estimated that it costs the farmers of the province \$25,000,000 per annum for the privilege of growing weeds. The problem of weed control, therefore, is of vital importance to everybody concerned with agriculture.

The control of weeds naturally divides itself into two phases: i.e., prevention and eradication. It would be hard to over-estimate the importance of prevention; and with vigilance it is by far the cheapest means of weed control. There are four ways by which new weeds may be introduced into a district, namely, wind, water, railroad and seed.

The wind is responsible for the spread of perennial sow thistle, Canada thistle, Russian thistle and tumbling mustard. Water in times of flood, may carry in wild oats, stink weed, great ragweed, wild mustard, etc. Any of the weeds may be carried by railways, and spread from the sidings where the box cars are swept out. Care must also be exercised to see that all seed purchased is free from weed seeds. This is especially necessary with the grasses, where the seeds are small and are often produced hundreds of miles from where they are sold for seed.

## Principles of Weed Control

Where the weed is already on the land its control or eradication is essential, if the farm business is to be profitable. For the purpose of eradication, weeds may be divided into three classes; namely, those that must be (1) grown out, (2) starved out, (3) worked out.

The weeds belonging to the class which must be grown out are the annuals, winter annuals and biennials. The underlying principle in the control of this group of weeds is to make the soil so favorable for plant growth that the weed seeds will germinate and then kill them while the plants are small. Fall cultivation, harrowing the growing crops and the green fallow must be used. Moist seasons are favorable for the control of this group.

The weeds found in the group which must be starved out are the soft-rooted perennials, such as perennial sow thistle, Canada thistle, toad flax, etc. The underlying principle of control is to prevent them from getting above the ground or forming green leaves. The leaf performs much the same function for the plant as the stomach does in the animal. Therefore, if the weed is prevented from forming leaves, it must starve to death. The black or bare summerfallow is the means

that can be used to best advantage in the control of weeds of this group.

Dry seasons are most favorable for the eradication of these weeds.

**Worked Out**—To this group belong the hard-rooted perennials, such as quack or couch grass, sweet grass, wild rose, etc. The underlying principle of control is to work the roots out of the ground and take them off the land. The practice to be followed is to make the soil as rough as possible, so that it will dry out and be as unfavorable as possible for plant growth. The dry fallow, therefore, is the one to be used.

## Practices of Weed Control

There are six general principles that are utilized in the control of the three classes of weeds: i.e., summerfallow, cultivated crops, smother crops, early maturing crops, grass crops and special cultivation, such as skim plowing and harrowing the growing crops, etc.

As mentioned above, there are three types of fallow used, depending on the class of weed to be treated; i.e., the green fallow, bare fallow and dry fallow.

## Green Fallow

The ideal green fallow for the "grown out" weeds is secured by skim plowing early in the fall, harrowing in the early spring, plowing five to six inches deep in June, and packing; then, as often as the land becomes green, cultivating with a spring tooth cultivator.

## Bare Fallow

The bare fallow may be of three kinds and be effective in the control of "starved out" weeds.

1. Plow in June about four inches deep and cultivate with a broad share, stiff shank cultivator to the bottom of the furrow slice as often as necessary to keep the fallow black (about five cultivations).

2. Plow in the fall six inches deep and cultivate as above the following season three to four inches deep (about seven cultivations).

3. Cultivate with a stiff shank cultivator on the stubble without plowing, starting the first cultivation shallow and going deeper each time over (about eight or ten cultivations).

## Dry Fallow

Plow in late fall with a short abrupt moldboard about three inches deep. The following spring cross plow with the same type of moldboard. This leaves the soil in a very rough, loose condition that will dry out. As soon as the grass starts, loosen the soil from the roots with a disc, and pull them out to the surface with the narrow spring-tooth cul-

fore, to smother or crowd out, or even to compete with the weeds is ridiculous.

The crops which have the habit of crowding or smothering to the greatest degree are brome, sweet clover, sunflowers, hemp and barley. The only place where these crops can be used to advantage is after a summerfallow, using them in a way similar to that suggested in regard to the cultivated crops, mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

## Early Maturing Crops

The early maturing crops, such as winter or spring rye, barley, etc., have a place in weed control. It frequently happens that it is not feasible to fallow the whole portion of a dirty farm. In that case part may be sown with one of these crops and utilized for feed or pasture, and thus prevent the weeds from going to seed.

## Grass Crops

The use of grass and clover crops can be recommended because:

1. They may be used as an early maturing crop.

2. If the crop is left down long enough, the vitality of some of the annual weed seeds may be destroyed.

3. With the perennial weeds, especially as pasture, this method has a tendency to weaken the plant and make it more easily destroyed when the sod is broken up.

## Special Cultivation Methods

Skim plowing in the fall before



Scenes from the Agricultural College Farm at St. Vital, Man.  
Top—Cutting the second stand of alfalfa, 1923. Centre—A heavy crop of sunflowers, 1923. Lower—A crop of registered wheat.

summerfallow is one of the most efficient methods with wild oats. Harrowing the growing crop kills many of the small seeded annuals, such as stink

weed, Russian thistle, etc. Plowing deep in the late fall weakens and sometimes kills Canada thistle. Cultivating the fall plowing and fallow in the spring before seeding kills the winter annuals such as stink weed, etc.

No one of the methods outlined above will permanently control any of the weeds. A combination of them all, worked into a well planned rotation will be permanently effective. While each farmer will have to work out his own rotation to suit local needs, the following one includes nearly all of the principles of good weed control:

1st Year—Wheat; seed down to grass.

2nd Year—Hay and pasture.

3rd Year—Pasture and break.

4th Year—Wheat.

5th Year—Oats and barley.

6th Year—Fallow (or cultivated crops if the land is clean).

This rotation utilizes the fallow, cultivated crops, early maturing crops and grass crops. It also allows for one-half the farm to be utilized for cash crops, and one-third for forage crops. If the land is clean, corn etc., may take the place of some of the fallow.

Though it may not be possible to get all the wild oats to germinate in the fall, the cultivation of the stubble at this season of the year will start some which will be killed by the frost and still leave the soil in ideal condition to have a large percentage of the seed germinate early the following spring.

## Early Fall Discing

While it is possible that discing early in the fall will not have as beneficial results as skim plowing, there is no doubt it would be very effective in causing many of the seeds to germinate, because during August and early September, the weather is warm, and the soil has not lost much moisture by evaporation. The work should be done immediately after the binder, having one or two discs following in the spaces between the grain and the sheaves. If this method is adopted, it is usually necessary, after the stubble has been removed, to re-disc or harrow along the rows where they have stood, in order to cover the seeds that have been scattered by the stook wagons. Discing after the binder has also the distinct advantage of putting the soil in a condition to receive and conserve all the moisture that falls during the autumn. The land is sometimes harrowed late in the fall; but for straight annual weeds, such as wild oats, it is doubtful if the result from the harrowing would pay for the cost of the operation. Following the binder with the disc has one very serious objection—that on the average farm it is almost impossible to find teams and men even to cut and stook the crop, let alone disc the land. It becomes necessary, therefore, for most farmers to adopt some other method of cultivation.

Double discing the stubble land intended for fallow or spring plowing, has given very fair results in many districts in the province. It starts a fair growth of weeds, but where it has been compared to skim plowing, it has not given nearly as good results.

## Skim Plowing

Skim plowing is a term applied to plowing stubble land from two to three inches deep in the fall. Throughout the province this method has given exceptionally good results in the control of wild oats. Many wild oat-infested fields that were intended for summerfallow have been treated in this way, and when the season has been favorable these pests were completely cleaned out. There are a few precautions, however, that must be taken or the work may prove disappointing:

1. The soils should not be plowed deeper than three inches; for if turned up too deep and left loose, the soil dries out to the bottom of the furrow slice and the seeds fail to germinate.

2. If best results are to be obtained, the plow should be followed immediately with the surface packer. This will both conserve the moisture, and by packing the soil closely around the seed, cause a quicker germination.

3. To obtain the best results, the plowing should be done early in the fall.

Where the above precautions have been observed the farmers are enthusiastic over the successful killing of wild oats and the moisture conserved. Some claim that the amount of moisture saved makes the plowing of the fallow much easier the next spring.

**Plowing of Intended Summerfallow**  
With some weeds, stubble intended for summerfallow may, with some satisfaction, be plowed in the fall and early surface cultivated the following season, but for wild oats it is not very successful. The deep plowing causes the soil to dry out near the surface, and no germination takes place until late the following season, after which

Continued on Page 11





The Home of A. Griffin, at Brooks, Alta.

The screened veranda on the near side is covered with Virginia Creeper. Growing up to the eave on the far side are other hardy creepers. On either side of the steps are two lilacs, gorgeous in early summer. Flanking these are other hardy ornamentals.

## An Oasis in Alberta

*An Hour Spent with A. Griffin in the C.P.R.  
Gardens at Brooks*

MANY residents in the irrigated districts of Southern Alberta are beginning to realize that the ditch brings them the wherewithal to make wonderful home surroundings as well as to grow a never-failing crop. The town of Brooks is rapidly developing into a beauty spot. The C.P.R. property on the west side of the town, site of the branch offices of the Natural Resources Department, and of the homes of the principal officers, is now grown into an extensive park harboring a wide variety of specimens.

Chief among the horticultural enthusiasts in Brooks, is A. Griffin, superintendent of operation and maintenance in that irrigation block. Mr. Griffin is a civil engineer by profession, but horticulture is his hobby. Vacation time finds him scouring the arid states of the American West in search of useful or ornamental species of plants which he transports to Brooks to test under our rigorous Canadian winter conditions. He spends his Sundays and spare time with a spade, tending some strange exotic here, rescuing some leafy friend from encroaching grass there.

When I told some of his subordinates that I would like an interview, they looked at me dubiously. "Pretty busy man. Guess you'll have a long wait if you haven't made an appointment." Fortunately for me, I confided in the clerk who guards the inner shrine that I simply wanted to talk about trees and fruit. It proved to be the magic password. I gained immediate entrance, nor would Mr. Griffin let me go till he had personally conducted me through his extensive arboretum, all the while keeping up a running fire of explanation so complete in its detail that I quickly subsided into an attitude of respectful and receptive listening.

### The First Essential

"For the windbreak," said Mr. Griffin, "the quickest and most satisfactory results will be obtained with one or more of the various kinds of willows which are known to be hardy. The laurel-leaf willow is the most satisfactory in this district, although the golden and the red willows are also good."

"For hedges and windbreaks inside the main windbreak, the caragana is most favored. This is a pleasing ornamental shrub with handsome foliage, yellow flowers and makes a good hedge. The buckthorn and common lilac are also very satisfactory. There is also a native hawthorn which grows in many places along streams and in sand hills. It has a fragrant white blossom, a bright red fruit, and bears stiff thorns two or more inches in length. It does not transplant readily and it grows rather slowly, but would make an impenetrable hedge in a few years. It reaches a height of over eight feet."

"The Russian olive is a suitable

hedge plant, but has not been planted extensively in this district yet. The wolf willow is a native plant related to the Russian olive, and has an inconspicuous but very fragrant blossom.

### A Valuable Native

"Then there is the bull-berry, a small shrub from four to six feet high ordinarily, but in some cases growing into a tree ten feet high with a trunk three or four inches in diameter. The wood is very brittle and usually dies after a few years to be replaced with new wood. It has a small olive colored leaf, and in fact the foliage is quite similar to that of the olive tree. The berries are about the size of peas and are borne in dense clusters near the main stems. Of all the fruit which we know, either wild or what may be bought in the markets, we prize the bull-berry the most highly for jelly making. It jellies as easily as the crab apple, and in my opinion, more readily, especially if picked before fully ripe, making a beautiful clear red jelly."

"For quick growing shade trees the Russian poplar and the Manitoba maple (box elder) are most widely used. The Northwest poplar, introduced from North Dakota, is apparently perfectly hardy, is a handsome and rapid growing tree, and is increasing in popularity."

"There are a number of native poplars, including the broad-leaved cottonwood, which are favored. An objection to the cottonwood is that it is very conservative and comes into leaf two weeks or more later than the other poplars and sheds its leaves earlier in the fall. This is probably a provision of Nature to avoid injury from late spring frost and early fall frost."

### Ash and Elm in Alberta

"The ash and the elm are known to be perfectly hardy and make a satisfactory growth. The ash grows slowly. It takes four years to make the first four feet, but after that it shoots up more quickly when the moisture supply is assured as it is in this irrigated section. Last year we observed four and five feet growth on ash which was only that high in the spring. At this rate it would not take the ash long to provide a supply of hardwood for fencing and other farm purposes."

"It is generally assumed that the maples will not grow on the prairie. The Prince of Wales maple is a very beautiful cut-leaf soft maple and during the last two winters has suffered no injury whatever and has proved to be a very vigorous grower."

Mr. Griffin has one section of his plantation sown to maples collected from all parts of Canada, some from Nova Scotia. Some of the Ontario soft maples seem to be hardy, and some hard maple seedlings have come through the first winter without damage, but these of course do not come into the recommended list till they have had longer test.

In this section of the plantation also

# One Is for You

## A free test of a way to fight film on teeth

This ten-day test is yours for the asking. It will show you the way to whiter, cleaner teeth. It will convince you that old methods of teeth cleaning are wrong.

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### Film—your enemy

That viscous film you feel on teeth is the foe you have to fight. It clings and stays. No ordinary tooth paste can effectively combat it.

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These methods have proved themselves effective in many careful tests. A new-type tooth paste has been created to apply them daily. The name is Pepsodent.

### Protect the Enamel

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## THE LAST LEAF

O. Henry wrote a story called "The Last Leaf" in which the life of a frail little girl hung upon the slender stalk of a leaf that fluttered in the wind outside her tenement window. For, she thought, when that leaf falls, then I shall die. It was Autumn, this very time of year, and all the other leaves had fluttered down and away. Still this leaf did not fall. It stayed and stayed and—at last—encouraged by its persistence and will to live, the little girl lived also and grew well. For the last leaf that would not leave the vine was *painted* upon the brick wall—painted there at night while she slept—by a master hand.

And in that story lies this great truth that the author never meant to include in a tale of human devotion—that paint is the mighty counter weight to Nature's destructive forces. What nature would destroy through rot, rust and general decay, that paint will preserve. The truth applies in YOUR home too. Look around at the surfaces exposed everywhere, outdoors and within, and see how many there are for paint and varnish to save. It is downright economy to paint this fall because you will be saving repairs in the Spring.

## Paint this Fall



Save the Surface Campaign, 601 Keefer Bldg., Montreal. A co-operative movement by Paint, Varnish and Allied Interests.

are oaks from Ontario, Quebec, the maritimes and New England. These have likewise come through one year. Black and white birches, being natives, of course do well. The same is true of the alder, while basswood has made a rapid growth in the last two years. Tamarac, and several varieties of spruce and pine all do well at Brooks.

Among the many supposedly tender varieties which Mr. Griffin has brought in from the States, butternuts, black walnuts, and horse chestnuts all do well, all of them having grown for the last three years without any protection other than a windbreak. Hackberries and osage orange seedlings have also come through for the first winter.

"A great variety of shrubs and perennial flowers are available," says Mr. Griffin, "and practically all of the annual flowers are at their best here. All of the hedge plants mentioned earlier make attractive individual specimens. The first to bloom and the most fragrant is the old-fashioned lilac. The Villosa and Josikea lilacs bloom early in June, and always make a gorgeous display. Peonies reach perfection and are in full bloom by the middle of June. Sumac has been brought from eastern Canada and finds itself well at home.

"The Siberian almond is one of the first plants to bloom, and is very showy with its pink blossoms in May. One variety of Tamarisk has been thriving for three years. There are a number of ornamental dwarf maples. Bridal wreath and other varieties of spirea do well. The syringa (mock orange) and snowball both grow with little care. The high bush cranberry and wild cherry are native to the more northerly districts and thrive under cultivation, furnishing berries for delicious jelly and are pleasing to the eye as well."

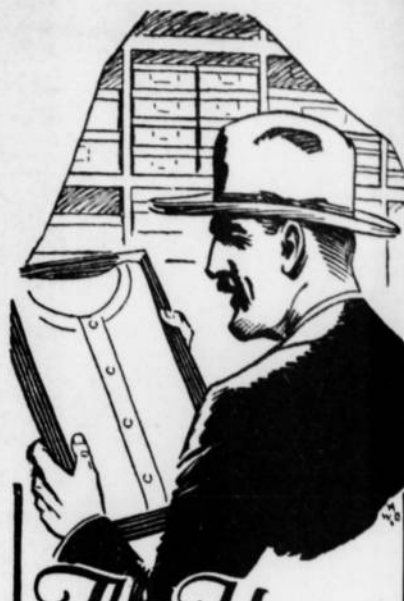
### All Kinds of Fruit

It has long been demonstrated that strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries and all kinds of currants grow to perfection and with very little care. Wild strawberries grown under cultivation at Brooks were ripe on June 1 in 1923. The everbearing strawberries continue to ripen till heavy frost. I have picked them as late as November 6, after a heavy snowstorm and severe freezes. Gooseberries are ready for pies by the middle of June. Wild blackberries from Nova Scotia have fruited for two years and are spreading rapidly. Black-cap raspberries come through well when given some protection. Everyone knows the Loganberry which originated in California by an accidental cross between raspberry and blackberry. The Phenomenal berry has the same parentage and was created by Luther Burbank, in his enchanted garden at Santa Rosa, in the sunset state. Experts have it that these are too tender for growing in Alberta, and that is probably true of most locations, but with a great deal of pride Mr. Griffin took me into a corner of his garden where these are both flourishing. They have been planted there for three years, and for the last two he has picked fruit of surpassing size and flavor. The vines are protected from earth in winter. Sure enough the plants are tender, but Mr. Griffin thinks they have been increasing in vitality and looks forward to something harder for our purposes from the Alberta grown seed.

"The hardy bush cherries, wild plums and the selected and improved hybridized forms of these fruits now offered by reliable nurseries on the prairie, supply a great variety of choice fruits thoroughly adapted to our conditions," says this fruit enthusiast. "The same thing is true of apples. A large variety of crab apples and several of standard apples are available. Several varieties of pears are hardy, and one variety of excellent quality is being tried out. Apricot seedlings came through last winter. The list of available fruits of merit is increasing rapidly.

### Climbers for House Decoration

"A necessary part of any home is a vine covered house. Besides the annual vines such as the morning glory, wild cucumber, and hops, which freeze back to the ground, there are a number of vines which will soon cover a porch or



## This Year WE ARE BUYING ALL WE NEED AT ONCE

SAID the owner of a large farm as he looked over the new Penmans stock in the village store:



"I must get the wife to come in this week and look over your new stock of Penmans. We are working on the budget system, and for our four youngsters and ourselves there's a heap of things to be bought for winter comfort. It's surprising how a family can save by organizing their buying, and buying sensibly so that they all have all the warm clothing they need. We need half a dozen suits of underwear — "95" for me—socks and stockings in good woollen weights — and two or three new sweaters.

"It's a saving to buy enough. Then things aren't worn out so soon.

"I'll say you've got a real stock this season—what a whale of a business Penmans must do! Always kept up the quality. My old Dad started buying Penmans for me forty years ago—and I've never had any kick coming."

## Penmans

Underwear, hosiery, sweaters, etc., made in Canada for more than 50 years.



trellis and which do not freeze back. Such vines merely have to leaf out in the spring and the house is covered with green almost before the annual vines have started. The Virginia Creeper is premier of them all. Its glossy green leaves turn to a fiery red with the first frosts. Several varieties of clematis and honeysuckle are being tried out and promise well.

"There is a variety of white flowered clematis native here and found growing along the rivers. It is a handsome, hardy plant, and an extremely vigorous grower. It is green even longer than the Virginia Creeper. There is also a native blue flowered clematis which is rather rare. And there is likewise a native yellow flowered climbing honeysuckle. I brought them both under cultivation last year.

"The wild Riding Mountain grape from Manitoba has grown on a trellis for three years and has proven to be immune from winter injury, and to be a very vigorous grower. It has a handsome foliage and the fruit is useful. Several varieties of cultivated grapes have been on trial and fruit was first ripened in 1922."

All these things and much more the visitor will see at Brooks. Dozens of specimens Mr. Griffin is trying out have not been mentioned because it is problematical if they will turn out to be hardy enough to recommend. But it is sufficient to say that all of the annual and most of the perennial flowers as well as the bulk of the species enumerated in the course of this article will do well in southern Alberta wherever water is available, and that these irrigated areas are destined to support home building of the highest character.

#### Keep Concrete Materials on Hand

Every farm should keep on hand at all times a few bags of cement and a few loads of sand and gravel, as many odd and rainy half-days can very profitably be spent in concrete improvement work, such as walks, steps, cistern and well tops, feeding floors, tanks, troughs, corner and fence posts, concrete blocks, and so on. Aside from the necessity of protecting fresh concrete from the rain, wet weather is better for securing good concrete, as it will cure more slowly than during dry, hot weather.

Cement should be kept in the bags in a dry place and off of damp floors. Sand and gravel may be kept wherever most convenient, but should be kept clean from dirt and trash. If possible a shed should be available so that small objects, blocks, posts and so on can be made even when it is raining too hard to work outside. Along with these materials should be kept the available reinforcing materials, such as regular round or twisted bars, rods from old machinery, pipes, angle irons, cables, galvanized wire, and so on. Occasionally we find cases where concrete work has failed, many of which are due to mistakes in construction, but most would have been prevented by the use of proper reinforcement. Failures are often caused by too little reinforcing, but I have never known of damage from using too much. When in doubt, better use a little more.

Along with the other preparation for such concrete work, do not forget to secure and keep ready for handy use plenty of concrete booklets, telling just how to mix and handle concrete, and how to go about the various jobs likely to come up. There are a number of good concrete text-books available at reasonable prices; but probably the best material for the farmer who wishes to do his own concrete work will be found in the free booklets and blueprints put out by the Portland Cement Association, Chicago, Ill.; the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.; the various agricultural experiment stations; and the various cement companies. Write to several of these for whatever they may have available on farm concrete work.

And lastly, secure and keep in first-class condition the necessary tools and equipment for doing good concrete work. These should include shovels, trowels, floats, edgers, mixing box, mixing board, and so on. Also if possible, a small concrete mixer, preferably one driven by a gasoline engine, should be

included with this equipment, as this will soon save its cost in labor saved and better concrete secured, on any farm where even a reasonable amount of concrete work is to be done. In many cases two or three farmers can go in together on such a mixer.

#### Weed Control in Manitoba

Continued from Page 8

it is impossible to have all the seeds germinate.

The plowing of the present year's summerfallow the second time late in the fall, is not good practice when the control of wild oats and other annuals is the main point at issue. When the summerfallow has been plowed early in the season, packed, harrowed and cultivated to keep it black during the summer, there should be few ungerminated weed seeds left in the surface soil. If the land is plowed again the second time in the autumn, that clean surface is turned down and a comparatively dirty one turned up. It is too late for all these seeds to germinate that fall, and the result is they grow the following season in the crop.

#### Surface Cultivation of the Fallows

If wild oats are the only weeds present, fall cultivation of summerfallow will be of little use, for the frost will kill the late weeds as effectively as the cultivator, and it will be much cheaper. The dead plants will also have a tendency to prevent the fallow from drifting.

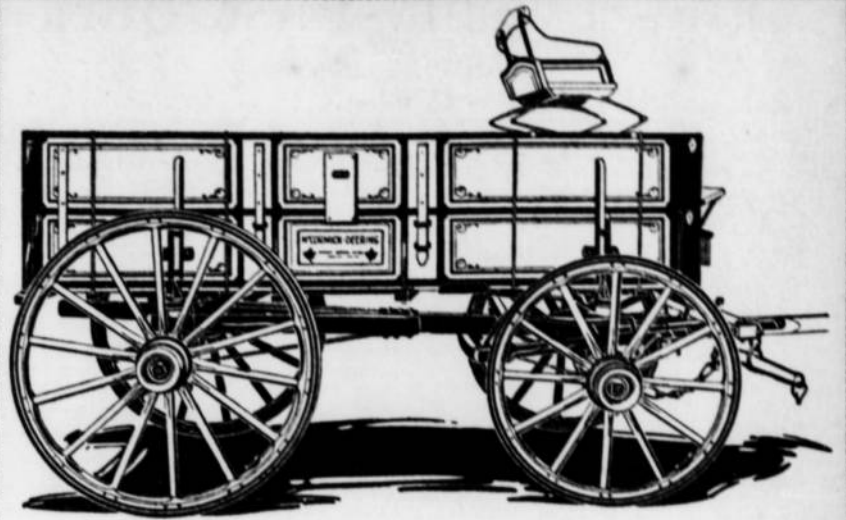
Fall treatment that is effective for wild oats would also be useful for stinkweed, because the object is the same—to germinate the seeds and kill the plants while young. There is just this difference, however—the frost will not kill the young stinkweed plants, so that these require late fall or early spring cultivation.

Cultivation of the summerfallow in the late spring and summer keeps the leaves from appearing above the ground, and the starving out process has started, but when haying and harvesting begin, the fallow is sometimes neglected, and the sow thistle acquires leaves two or three inches long. The result is that it has had time to digest sufficient food, which is stored in the roots, to continue the battle for two or three weeks longer. It, therefore, becomes necessary to keep the fallows black both summer and fall, being careful not to neglect the fall cultivation, as it is often the last time over the field that kills the strongest weeds.

#### Cultivation of Stubble Land

Discing after the binder or skim plowing in the fall is of very little use with sow thistle, because the plant has stored up its supply of food during the summer, and cutting it off at this time will not weaken it to any appreciable extent.

Some farmers are obtaining good results in killing perennial weeds from plowing the land they intend to summerfallow about four to six inches deep in the fall, leaving it loose and giving it only surface cultivation the following season with the duckfoot cultivator. The effectiveness of this method, as to its results over winter, depends on the soil being broken away from the roots in the fall, when they are likely to be damaged to some extent at least by the frost. Then the soil is dry in the spring and they cannot begin to obtain food, so they are in a weakened state when the cultivators start work and are more easily controlled. Where Canada thistle is the weed that is giving trouble, plowing the land about six or seven inches deep, just a day or two before freeze-up, often will completely eradicate these pests. The reason for this is that the running root stock of this thistle is about six or seven inches deep in the ground. If the plowing is done at this depth, it turns this root stock up to the surface, and the young shoots from which new plants start the following spring are killed by frosts. This winter freezing of the upturned root stocks, however, will not kill perennial sow thistle.



## The Best Wagon You Ever Backed a Team Up To!

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If you have loads to haul this fall, it will pay you to invest in a new McCormick-Deering Wagon. Just call on the local McCormick-Deering dealer; he will show you the newest McCormick-Deering and point out to you the features that make it the leading wagon of West Canada.

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# The Twenty-First Burr

By Victor Lauriston  
(Continued from Last Week)

## What Has Happened So Far

Laura Winright, after spending two years in Europe, received a letter from her father bidding her return at once as he was dying. On arriving in New York she found that neither her brother Tom nor her fiancé, George Annisford, were aware that Adam Winright was even ill. When they reached Castle Sunset they found him dead in the library.

Harry Burnville, the detective employed by Tom Winright, made a very thorough search into the personal history of all the people at Castle Sunset. In the course of search, blackmail letters were discovered. Nick Ross, the chauffeur, puzzled Laura greatly. Glory Adair, the nurse, became her most intimate friend during those trying days.

Laura, finding that she really did not love George Annisford, broke her engagement with him.

A man in grey was observed haunting Castle Sunset, but all attempts to discover his identity failed. Laura received a long distance telephone message from Nile, a little village, supposedly from Burnville, that he had located the man in grey. During an attempt to reach Nile, in a violent storm, the motor driven by Ross crashed over an embankment. Laura, saved by the foresight of Ross, discovered that she was in love with the chauffeur. She suspected a ruse to get them all away from Castle Sunset, and sent a frantic message to Glory Adair to go at once to Castle Sunset. Glory arrived there to find a man in grey searching among the books in the library. He escaped. Through old letters found, Laura discovered that her father had been married more than once, and for some reason had aroused the enmity of the first woman he married. Glory Adair also found among the letters a burr with poisoned points.

## CHAPTER XVIII

### The Man Who Could tell Everything

AFTER a day spent in car-riding, calls on lawyers, long distance telephoning, Glory Adair returned to Laura Winright.

"You stay in Detroit," she commanded.

"Where are you going?"

"If I knew, dear, I'd tell you. When I get there, wherever it is, I'll send word."

With this evasion Laura Winright had to rest satisfied.

She spent three days in a fever of impatience. The afternoon of the third day, a telegraph message was handed her:

"No law to prevent you coming straight to Grimsby, Canada."

Only when she was speeding through darkness across Canadian fields did Laura Winright recollect, that in those three impatient days she had failed to see the lawyer, Airth.

A very bewildered Laura Winright stepped down from the morning train at Grimsby. The faint lake breeze in her nostrils reminded her of Maitland Port, but, beneath the rising summer sun, the low land lay hot. In the background towered a grey height, tipped with a dissolving mist. A nondescript hackman at the other end of the station platform waited indifferently for his fare to come to him. Laura hesitated, uncertain which way to turn.

Glory Adair came tripping briskly into the midst of her perplexities.

Laura ran to her.

"Have you found him, Glory? Did he tell you anything? Tell me all about it—right away!"

Glory smiled at her eagerness.

"Glory! Tell me!"

"First," returned Glory, "we will walk—walk," she emphasized for the dilatory hackman, now aroused, "just a few blocks to an hotel. There we make a dash for a brush. Cinders are pretty, but your yellow hair makes them look mussy. Dust is good—we're all made of dust—but it's wasted on a black background. Come, dear—I'll brighten you up."

She was relentless as the great rock of the Niagara Escarpment towering in the background. Laura, fuming impatiently, at the hotel resigned herself to brushing.

"What an amazing lot of peach

trees!" she grumbled. "People here plant them in their front yards—"

"Yes," said Glory. "It's on account of those peach trees that we're in Grimsby today. They lured a young man named Villard—"

Laura's brows lifted.

"A young man?"

"Precisely."

"But the lawyer?"

"He died eighteen years ago. His son was also a lawyer. He had poor health and lots of money. He put the money into a peach farm for the sake of his health. He manures and massages his orchard to the queen's taste, as they put it over here in Canada. I'll give you fifty dollars per for all the weeds you find there. It's not young Mr. Villard we're to see, though, but his mother—"

"The lawyer's widow. Yes. What did she tell you, Glory?"

"Merely, that we might call. You see, I telephoned her last night, and naturally, I told her only what I thought wise, and she answered only what she deemed prudent."

"Then you haven't seen her?"

"No."

Laura's face as they left the hotel was shadowed, that Glory had no tale to tell. Yet—she doubted. She had come to see in Glory Adair more than the mere graduate nurse.

Glory answered the tacit question in her eyes.

"There was no Villard in the Detroit law lists, or in the Michigan lists, even of thirty years ago. But Mr. Airth let me see the old New York State lists. James Villard had practiced at Niagara Falls, New York, and later at Buffalo. At Buffalo I found that James Villard himself was long since dead. His widow and son had expatriated themselves to Grimsby, as many Americans have done. I came here last night—"

"After you telegraphed me?"

"Yes, and telephoned Mrs. Villard, and gave Grimsby the once over. Notice, dear, we're passing from village to country. Note the improvement. The village looks like any village. This

Stone Road, as the natives call it, is fairly metropolitan. Isn't it, now?"

Laura wasn't interested in the stone road, the fine country homes, the peach orchards, rank on rank of green trees orderly as soldiers on parade. She was wondering what the widow of Lawyer Villard would have to tell.

"That man," murmured Glory, "refused twenty thousand dollars for eight acres of peaches."

Laura's mind took in "eight dollars for twenty thousand acres of peaches"—and was not amazed! Only she asked herself: "Did Mrs. James Villard ever meet Lucile Meloche?"

"There's a pretty cottage!" she exclaimed, at last.

"Shall we go in?"

It was a grey-stone cottage, standing far back amid beds of brilliant flowers and a setting of green lawn. Laura Winright fancied it an old grey cat dozing with half-shut eyes on a bright-hued quilt.

A young man came sauntering down the walk. Involuntarily he tipped his hat; then flushed, noting the young women were strangers.

"Mr. Harry Villard, I believe?" questioned Glory.

"At your service." The dark eyes glowed. Mr. Harry Villard studied Glory's proffered card; and then he looked up and studied Glory, with a whimsical smile. "Miss—Gloria—Adair," he repeated. "My mother is expecting you, Miss Adair. Just come in, won't you? Is this your first visit to Grimsby?" He accepted a hurried introduction to Laura Winright; then, quite unconcerned, went on chatting with Miss Gloria Adair. He left them in the sitting-room, and went to summon his mother.

Laura stared through the window at the bright-hued flowers.

"He seems very friendly"—bitingly—"toward you!"

"Was he?"

Glory's retort was checked by a rustle of silks. A woman stood in the archway, holding aside one of the heavy curtains. Laura, looking up,

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gazed into dark eyes that seemed to peer into her soul.

"Mrs. Villard—this is Miss Winright."

Laura rose, timidly.

Then the woman in the archway smiled. She spoke, "I'm so pleased to see you." Commonplace, nothing more; yet the voice, though it seemed low, was queerly penetrating.

"How do you like Grimsby?" she added, as she sat down.

Laura's second impression of the woman quite contradicted the first. In the archway, holding aside the curtain, she had seemed young enough to be that boy's elder sister, and stern, and cold. Now, sitting close, she was gentle, kind, winning, submissively attentive to what Glory had to say.

"I am afraid," she murmured, "I shall be little able to help you, Miss Adair."

To impetuous Laura, her friend's appeal seemed weak.

"Please, Mrs. Villard," she broke in, "try hard—very hard—to remember. This is so important to us—to me, and to Brother Tom."

"So you have a brother—Tom—Tom Winright?" the woman whispered.

Laura hesitated now. It was one thing to encourage the woman to speak; another to ask questions that stirred up the mire of the past.

Glory's conscience was untroubled as her fair face.

"I didn't go into particulars over the telephone, did I? No, I just mentioned a case Mr. Villard had. Well, it was a divorce suit involving a couple named Winright. They were relatives of Miss Winright."

Laura thrilled with gratitude that her keener-minded friend threw over the exact relationship a protecting veil.

"It would be twenty-eight years ago, perhaps," pursued Glory. "Mr. Villard acted for the respondent, Mrs. Winright."

The dark-eyed woman pondered.

"Mrs. Lucile Winright," put in Laura.

Mrs. Villard turned to her.

"So, you, Miss Winright, are a relative of—of that Mr. Winright? Not his daughter, I know, but—"

Her question did not answer Glory's. Laura Winright noticed that. Her eyes searched the kindly, sympathetic face; then looked away, repentant of her momentary suspicions.

"You recollect the case, Mrs. Villard?" Glory's tone was actually eager.

The woman continued to gaze at Laura Winright.

"I do."

She seemed weighing the pros and cons of a vexed question.

"Not very distinctly," she added.

"Not till several years after was I married to Mr. Villard. Still, regarding this case I know a little—a very little. Mr. Villard was then in Buffalo, and he had known the family, the Winrights, at Niagara Falls. What did you say was your father's name, Miss Winright?"

Laura told her.

"Adam Winright?"

The woman, repeating the name, seemed trying vainly to grope her way through the past.

She was clearly a lady, thought Laura. Perhaps that accounted for her stilted, almost awkward, way of talking, just as it did for her soft, penetrating tones. Yet the girl could not get this thought out of her mind: "This woman is feeling her way. She either does not know, or does not tell, all."

Again her eyes met the woman's, and again she looked away from the kindly face, ashamed of her suspicions.

"Adam Winright? Of the Winright family, Mr. Villard rarely spoke to me. He—always, he said that Winright, this Winright of the divorce case, was a black sheep. Yet perhaps he was not all wrong. A good boy, only a bit reckless—and women are so impatient and expect so much!"

Her tone had a touch of harshness for the dim Lucile, the too impatient Lucile, of long ago.

"They expect too much. Though I think," she went on, "he loved her, and I know she loved him."

"Could you tell us the particulars of the case?" Practical Glory spoke.

"No."

"Anything of the wife? The woman divorced?"

"She was, I think, a sort of actress." Mrs. Villard seemed sniffing contempt of actresses. "And a foreigner. Yes, her name was Lucile—Lucile Meloche."

The nurse flashed a glance at Laura.

"And there was a child—a boy?"

The woman gazed beyond her into distance.

"So I believe." Her tone was indifferent. Then, with sudden emotion, she turned to Laura.

"Dear girl, why go probing into this dismal past? What good will it do you? Is it not better—to let the dead past bury its dead? Old divorce cases—cases involving people all dead and gone—oh, I suppose you have your reasons, Miss Winright, and good reasons too: but it does seem a pity!"

Laura caught her breath. Her heart cried out, echoing the woman's words. This very thought had formed in her own mind: "What good? What good will it do?"

She stifled the impulsive outcry of her soul.

"I must find that boy," she said, with a smile.

Mrs. Villard stared at her. Her deep eyes asked a host of questions she did not voice. Then she, too, smiled, suddenly, sweetly:

"Miss Winright, others have failed to find that boy. Mr. Villard himself tried very hard, and could not. I suppose," she hurried her words, "he—my husband—was sorry for the woman. You know, after the divorce, the court left the boy to her. So it has been told me. She was very ill in the hospital, this woman, and while she lay ill the child was given away, and she never saw it again. And then—then—"

"Then?" Laura's tone was expectant.

Mrs. Villard sat silent a long time.

"What would you have her do?" Her pitying tone made Laura think of soft spring showers. "Would you have her live—without her husband, without her child, without her good name? Could you live, dear, if you were bereft of everything?"

"She died?"

Mrs. Villard did not answer. She was studying Laura's face. She shook her head at last.

"If you are a Winright," she said, thoughtfully, "it must be your mother you resemble."

Laura started, so utterly unexpected were the words.

"I do resemble my mother. My father was dark, and I am fair." She smiled radiantly.

"And why are you so anxious to learn these things?" Mrs. Villard's tone was pleasantly regretful. "Why so interested—if"—apologetically—"it is not too much for me to ask?"

Glory shrugged her shoulders.

"As I have said, we wish to find this boy."

"But why?" Soft, insinuating the tones—yet persistent.

"He might be a legatee under Adam Winright's will," returned the nurse carelessly. "The will hasn't been opened, but—well, there was once such a child. We thought you might know where he is, what is his name. So we came to find out."

"His name? I couldn't tell you."

The lawyer's widow hesitated.

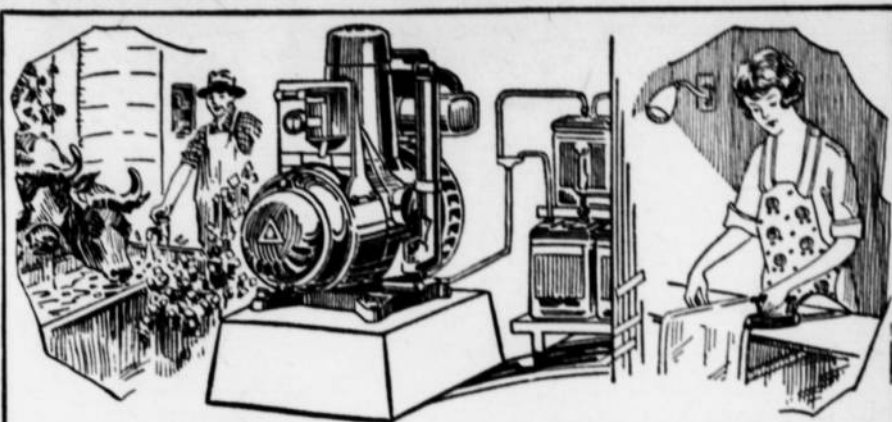
"Remember, Miss Adair," she went on, "Mr. Villard sought this boy, and Mr. Villard had information which neither you nor I now possess. The old dockets, the papers in the case, were destroyed long ago. There may be court records on file in Buffalo. Mr. Villard, when he searched, had all that information to help him—knew regarding the case all there was to know. He knew the hospital where the woman was sick, the names of the attendants who waited on her, and, I darsay, the priest who buried her." Her smile had just a hint of grimness. "He made enquiries of every one who might know. He failed to find the boy, when all the circumstances were quite fresh in human memories. What can you do, now, my friends—you, who have, to begin with, only the woman's name?"

Glory answered with a swift question.

"Why do you wish us to fail?"

"I do not. I wish you to succeed."

Mrs. Villard's tone had been indifferent a moment before; now it grew earnest.



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"God knows I would have you find that boy, if only because James Villard tried to find him, and could not."

Her tones were earnest, but her look was hopeless, discouraging. Laura caught her sleeve, drew closer to her, gazed into the kindly face. "Help us, please," she pleaded. "I believe you can help us, more than you think."

A long time the lawyer's widow sat silent. At length, reluctantly, she shook her head.

"No, Miss Winright. It is hopeless. Can you succeed, you who are so distant from these things, when James Villard, who was close to all the facts, failed?"

Glory intervened.

"Surely there is some one else who can help us?"

Eagerly Laura watched the kindly face. Her hopes hung on the answer. "If we find this son," she told herself, "we find the Man in Grey. And we must find him. I must find him."

"Surely there is some one, Mrs. Villard?" She repeated Glory's urgings.

"There is one man on earth," said the woman. "Just one, Miss Winright. James Villard questioned him at the time, and wasn't quite convinced that he told all the truth. He used to be a theatrical man in those days and knew this woman—this actress, this Lucile



Meloche." Again Laura discerned the faintest hint of contempt in the tone. "In the days before she fell ill, he wanted to take the child. Mr. Villard suspected he might have taken it. But I do not know where that man is now. He was a sort of ne'er do well, as you would call him, living by his wits, and drifting all over the world."

She seemed to deliberate on the phrases, as though fearing an error in her rendering.

"Even if you did find this man, it might not be wise to ask him. He was very strange. A little—oh, queer! Perhaps, if you did learn his address, it

would be best to write. He might tell you something if he wished."

"And who is he?" Laura's tone was eager. "And where?"

"Where, I don't know. Maybe in the west. He is the sort of man might go to new places. I have not heard of him in years—many years. His name—"

Laura leaned close.

"—is Pat Burnville."

The two younger women exchanged glances.

"Pat Burnville!" echoed both.

Glory recovered herself.

"But, Mrs. Villard—" she began again.

Laura sat back, watching the kindly face, listening, wondering—and noticing, oddly, with what tragic consistency Glory Adair's most penetrating questions seem to fail.

"I remember very little of the matter, very little," insisted the woman.

At last she rose suddenly, and caught Laura's hand.

"Do not prod into this poor old past, Miss Winright," she urged. "Let the dead past cover up its mistakes, its sins—yes, its tragedies. Live your own life, dear girl—you have it all before you. Let the lives that suffered and ended be forgotten. Can't you do that? Isn't it better, now?"

Laura's resolution met the challenge.

"I shall find this Pat Burnville and talk to him."

"There is no use," returned the woman. "He is dangerous. And, what is there to learn? The child is dead. I know—dead."

Her voice was dry; stiffly she sat, as though her words and her thoughts were far apart. Then she smiled, her face lit with tenderness.

"I'm so sorry, dear Miss Winright, that I can't help you. But, remember, no good ever comes of stirring up these old tragedies. Let the dead alone, dear girl, and live your own life. Yes, I am sorry—"

Laura's last impression was of a weary-eyed woman with tears in her voice clinging appealingly to her arm.

Glory went down the walk with furrowed brows.

"What does she know that makes her so sorry for you?"

"She was a lawyer's widow," returned Laura, wisely. "And a lawyer sees many tragedies."

They walked thoughtfully down the Stone Road, past the fine country homes, into the modest village. Serried armies of peach trees guarded them on every side. This time, Glory was oblivious.

"We have to do it at last," she murmured, resignedly. "We have to go to Harry Burnville, and ask what relation he is to Pat Burnville, and where Pat Burnville is to be found? And that means—yes, that means we have to tell him everything."

She grumbled, and with Laura boarded the next train.

It was late in the evening when they crossed the Detroit car-ferry. From the Union Station they telephoned Burnville's office in Woodward Avenue, but could get no response.

"He's still out of town, I suppose," commented Glory. "We'll call in the morning."

They did so. On the seventh floor of the tall office building, the door of Room 73 stood ajar. "Harry Burnville, Private Detective Agency," announced the gilt-lettered sign on the glass, with the postscript:

"Walk in."

In walked Glory, past the grumbling stage and once more serene, turning over in her pretty head some facile scheme for locating Pat Burnville without disclosing to his namesake the vital facts she had learned.

The ante-chamber was neat, clean, orderly as Harry Burnville himself. The door of an inner office, standing ajar, revealed a desk perfectly clean, a filing cabinet, a book-case and a few minor items of office furniture, all spick and span.

In the swivel chair before the desk lounged a man with his back to them. His feet were on the desk. There hung over him a filmy cloud of blue smoke; a rank odour of cheap tobacco.

Laura glanced at a gleaming mirror on the opposite wall. The man's face was reflected there. She started sharply back.

The swivel chair rasped round, and the occupant's heavy feet hit the floor with a thud.

"Well? What d'you want?" he snarled.

Laura's glance took in the smudgy dressing gown, the threatening unshaven face, the bleary eyes, the straggly grey moustache. In his hand the man held an ill-smelling pipe. She shrank, as from a growling cur.

"We would like to see Mr. Burnville," put in Glory.

"A right. Sit down." He half kicked, half pushed, a couple of chairs



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797 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipegtoward them. One chair tottered and  
fell. The brute in the dressing gown  
made no attempt to right it."When will Mr. Burnville be in?"  
Laura's tone was anxious.

"He's right here."

"Where?" Incredulously the girl's  
eyes searched the room."Here." The ogre, with a gurgling  
chuckle tapped his breast. "I'm  
Burnville."

## CHAPTER XIX

## The Woman Who Could Tell

Laura, trembling, remembered Mrs.  
Villard's warning."Mr. Harry Burnville," she ex-  
plained, coldly."Oh! Me boy!" Into the roaring  
voice crept a hint of tenderness. "Very  
like, Miss, he's at a little place up the  
lakes—I'll see—"He slammed through a diary lying  
on the desk."Here 'tis! Winright—Maitland  
Port! That's it! That's the place,  
Miss.""You're looking at May," scoffed  
Glory. "This is July."In a flash the man's brow grew black,  
his lips twitched savagely, his eyes  
shot lightning.

"Miss!"

Laura shivered toward the door.  
"This," explained Glory, "is Mr.  
Winright's sister—""Very like it is on that business you  
come." Pat Burnville's tone softened.  
"Harry may be back very soon, and  
could ye come again—maybe to-  
morrow—"Miss Adair's keen eyes shifted from  
the unshaven face to the rough hands.  
She smiled."Sit down, Laura. Mr. Burnville,  
we'll wait for your boy. I don't think  
he's far.""Miss! Miss!" Pat Burnville,  
seething in ebullient rage, suggested a  
volcano eruptive. "Miss! Call me a  
liar, will ye? Call Pat Burnville a liar?  
Harry! Me boy! Where is he? Where is  
he?" He grew fairly incoherent in his  
rage. "Here! Here!" He slammed over  
the pages of the diary. "Here 'tis! Buffalo!  
Winright case, Buffalo! That's where he is.""Buffalo?" mused Laura. She knew  
why Burnville was in Buffalo.But Burnville was within a few hours  
of Grimsby. Buffalo was the old home  
of Lawyer Villard, the place where, so  
far as she knew, Lucile Meloche had  
been divorced, and had died.

Glory laughed.

"Call me a liar, will ye?" growled  
Pat Burnville."I can't do that, Mr. Burnville." Glory  
leaned close to him. Laura had  
a sense of sickening shock. "So Harry  
is your boy?"The old man caught a note of chal-  
lenge, and again his temper flared.

"He is! He is!"

"He doesn't look it. He dresses  
like a prince and acts like a gentle-  
man."To Laura's surprise, Pat Burnville  
subsided into the swivel chair, and let  
go an approving chuckle."That's me Harry! He goes in for  
style and fine clothes, does Hal. Pat's  
all for dirty duds and honest comfort."Laura felt annoyance. All this by-  
play of contradiction was getting them  
nowhere. She feared this unwieldy  
brute, she longed to run away from  
him, she lingered only because there  
were questions to be asked. She was  
eager to hurry Glory: Glory, who  
seemed quite unafraid and in no haste  
to go."Do you know," said Glory, "we  
called on Harry because we wanted to  
find you?"

"Me?"

"That's correct, isn't it, Laura?"

Laura nodded weakly. Upon her  
memory was written in letters of fire  
Mrs. Villard's warning against this  
man. His hoarse chuckle as he took up  
his pipe sent a shiver through her. She  
would question him because she had to:  
but she was eager to be through."We wished to ask a few questions,  
Mr. Burnville—just a few." She made  
her tone propitiatory. "That is, if—  
if it is not imposing on your kindness."His sudden smile was like sunshine  
kissing a crag."Ask to your heart's content, Miss." Half  
rising, he bowed with supreme  
grace.Laura, suspicious, frightened, yet  
determined, went on:"It is rather a long story, Mr. Burn-  
ville. To cut it short—to keep from  
imposing too much—did you know my  
father, Adam Winright?"

Burnville smoked diligently.

"Very like I have seen him."

"Or any one else of that name?"

Laura felt his cautious eyes studying  
her keenly.

"No, Miss."

"Perhaps," she urged, insinuatingly,  
"a Mrs. Winright—a Mrs. Lucile Win-  
right—?"Pat Burnville removed his pipe. He  
gazed at the red rug. His mind seemed  
groping in dim corridors of the past.  
Laura waited.The man at last glanced up. Laura  
was surprised by the friendliness of  
his smile."I may have heard the name, Miss.  
But in my time I've met so many  
people and heard so many names—"

"Try to remember, won't you?"

Before the radiant smile, Laura's  
terror had vanished. The fault was  
Glory's, for provoking this man to  
anger; handled as she meant to handle  
him, he would tell all he knew and keep  
his terrible temper in leash. "Try,  
please. It means so much to me! She  
was an actress, I think—it would be  
twenty-eight years ago—"Pat Burnville strove to read the his-  
tory of twenty-eight years ago in the  
red rug. He blew forth a smoke cloud.  
Then he blew a bigger one. Then,  
regretfully, he shook his head."I'm getting old, Miss. Me memory  
isn't what it used to be.""Before her marriage," went on  
pertinacious Laura, "she was Lucile  
Meloche."Pat Burnville laid his pipe on the  
desk, and half-turned the swivel chair.  
He looked Laura up and down. She  
shrank; but his smile was disarming."Ah, Miss—me memory—me  
memory—"In the words rang the deep, stagey  
note of the tragedian."Rotten memory, isn't it?" drawled  
Glory, insolently. "Covers a multitude  
of lies? Eh?"

The deep set eyes gleamed.

"Miss! Miss!" The voice rose to a  
roar."Oh, yes," drawled Glory, still  
serene, "it's a mighty convenient  
memory. And you—you try to deceive  
a woman—a trusting girl who asks you  
a straightforward question—you try to  
deceive her with mean, petty evasions?  
Is it because you don't know how to tell  
the truth?""Me? Pat?" He rose, towering  
over her. "Are ye talking to me?"

Glory looked up at him, unafraid.

"Sit down," she commanded.

Laura tugged her sleeve.

"Don't anger him, Glory," she  
begged.She would have retreated, but loyalty  
to her friend bade her stay. Glory  
paid no attention to her pleadings.  
She studied the angry old man as calm-  
ly as she would the developing symp-  
toms of a case."You sit here and tell lies to my  
friend," she cried. "You tell her you  
know nothing. Tell her you've forgot-  
ten. Why don't you tell her the truth,  
that you're ashamed—ashamed to ad-  
mit you ever knew Lucile Meloche?""Ashamed!" he roared. "Ashamed!  
I'm not. I'm proud I knew her and  
glad I helped her. Poor girl!" He  
sat back in his chair, his shoulders  
humped, his face white, his huge frame  
trembling with fury. "Poor girl!  
Poor girl!"

"You help her?" scoffed Glory.

"I did. It was when that hound,  
Winright, threw her off like a worn-  
out coat. . . . why? Just for a bit  
of a temper, and what's that?" He  
softened. "Old Pat himself has a bit  
of a temper."

"She was to blame in the divorce—"

"That's a blasted lie!" shouted Pat.  
Then, with a huge effort, he gripped his  
unruly temper, and sat fuming, glanc-  
ing from one to the other of his tor-  
mentors, as though fearful of their  
questionings.

"Of course she was to blame."

"No!" The thunder tones rolled up  
again. "No! The man was wrong—  
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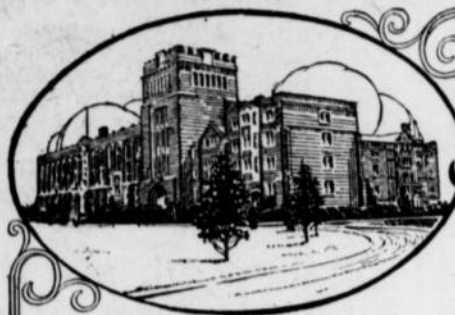
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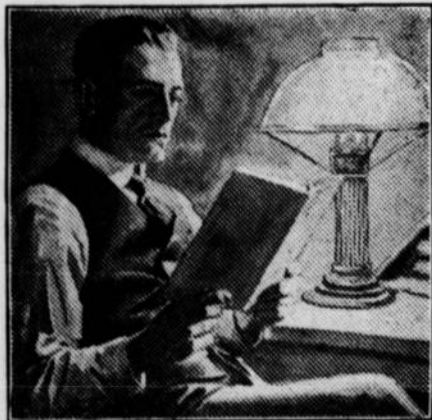
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in that hospital, high unto death. And that poor little baby—that poor little baby—"

He choked, did the ogre, and began to wipe his eyes with a huge red handkerchief.

"The baby?" put in eager Laura.

"What happened the baby?"

"I don't know."

"And Lucile Meloche?" Laura pressed her eager questions. "And her husband? Is he alive?" She was fairly surprised at her own acumen in putting the question thus.

A subtle look came into the deep-set eyes.

"Ah, Miss—me memory—"

He looked down, abashed, at Glory's scornful glance. Then he commenced to clean his pipe, knocking out the ashes on the shiny desk.

"I didn't know so very much about Lucile Meloche," he murmured, smoothly. "No—I saw her very little. And Winright—well, him I never saw. But there is a woman can tell you the whole story of Lucile Meloche from the cradle to—"

"The grave?" Laura flashed. Burnville tightened his lips.

"Umph!"

"And who is the woman?"

"You know her, I guess? Eh, pretty?"

He chuckled Laura familiarly under the chin. She snatched up her hand to strike him; then halted, terrified.

"Who is she—please?" The daughter of Adam Winright was very humble. "Oh, I'm not telling that."

Miss Winright glanced at Glory; but the nurse seemed in no haste to essay Burnville again.

"Listen, Mr. Burnville," urged Laura. "Here is what we were told at Grimsby, a little place in Canada, by Mrs. Villard, the widow of the lawyer who looked after the divorce case."

Pat Burnville commenced leisurely to saw a plug of tobacco with a bone-

handled jack-knife. He kept his eyes on his task.

"Huh?" he grunted.

Laura told him what she had gleaned from Mrs. Villard. Burnville leisurely filled his pipe, tamped down the tobacco, struck a match.

"Mrs. Villard told you that?" His tones now were smooth as oil.

"Yes, just that. Nothing more."

"Huh?" He was lighting his pipe; that left room for only the non-committal grunt. "Huh?" He puffed comfortably. Again the subtle cunning shone in his eyes.

"She said you might know where the child was, and might be willing to tell."

Pat Burnville smiled, self-satisfied.

"Where is that child Mr. Burnville? A grown man now, of course, but—"

Burnville shook his head.

"I don't know, Miss Winright. If I did know, would it be right to tell?"

"Is he alive?"

"Ah, Miss, how should I know? Maybe he is, maybe not. Poor little fellow!"

"Who took him? Where was the hospital where his mother lay ill?"

Pat Burnville studied the rug. Laura watched, puzzled as to whether he told the truth, but above all things fearful lest she provoke another outburst.

"Did Mrs. Villard know?"

"She did not, Mr. Burnville. Her husband tried to find the boy, but could not."

"Then if he could not, no man could." Pat Burnville, unprovoked, was smoothly philosophical. "Ah, it's a cruel world, Miss; and most cruel to little children that are left alone."

Glory had set back, viewing this questioning with a dispassionate, almost contemptuous air. Now, rising, she came forward, and looked very hard at Pat Burnville. He smiled, and tried to dodge her gaze.

"You can't deceive me," she told him. "I've sized it all up. I know why you don't tell the truth. You did so many dirty things at that time, in that divorce case. You say you helped the woman because you were sorry for her. Pat Burnville, you were ashamed—ashamed that you'd told lies about her to her husband, ashamed that you'd lied against her in court, ashamed—"

"Stop!" The volcano seethed; the huge, mountainous body rocked. "Me tell lies against a woman! Me! I'd singe in the fires of hell a thousand years before I'd do what you say. No—I did what I could to help her, Miss, I did, and—I'm telling the truth, brown eyes," he belowed, annoyed by her look of doubt.

"You, Pat Burnville, you couldn't tell the truth."

"Couldn't!" So angry was he, Pat Burnville forgot to curse. He staggered to his feet; he stood blinking at Glory. "You—you—"

Laura clutched the nurse's arm.

"Come, Glory, come away."

"I'm disgusted with you. To swear away a poor woman's good name—"

"Stop it! Stop it!" roared the man, frantic in his anger. "You lie! You lie! I never saw her till they came from the hospital, knowing I'd played a bit. 'We've an actress woman sick,' they said. 'D'you know her friends?'"

He still seethed, though less violently. Glory hid her elation; her face wore the same contemptuous sneer, the same look of profound disbelief. Pat Burnville writhed under it.

"Well, she hadn't any friends—she was down and out. And I—I helped her. When they thought she was dying they took the kid away. I don't know where the kid is. That's all there is to that. Nigh twenty-eight years ago." His jerky words vibrated with anger. "I told 'em I'd pay her hospital bill, but afterward, they said it was paid—they didn't say who paid it. That's all I know."

"Where was this?"

"In New York. The old hospital's gone now. Everybody that knew about it is gone—not that they paid much attention to her then, or remembered her a day after she passed on, or cared whether the kid they took lived or died. That's all, I tell you."

Glory Adair sighed.

"Thank you, Mr. Burnville. And—who is the Man in Grey?"

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Burnville stared; then laughed shortly.

"Oh, you do well to laugh," snapped the nurse. "That's pretty good for you."

Pat Burnville's voice soared.

"I don't know what you mean."

"Well, this Winright—where is he?"

"I don't know. Never saw him."

"You knew him?"

"No. I just knew of him. At the hospital they called the woman Mrs. Meloche. She told me the other name."

He sat, his brow a thundercloud of wrath. Then, suddenly, he spoke again, in a queer, wailing voice:

"At night I used to sit by her bed, sometimes, being they were short of nurses and she hated to be left alone." He laid aside his pipe; his eyes half closed. "One—two—three—four—five—six—seven—eight—"

Laura was terrified.

"What do you mean?" she cried.

"—nine—ten—eleven—twelve—"

thirteen—fourteen—fifteen—sixteen—"

The listeners stared at one another.

"Seventeen—eighteen—nineteen—"

twenty—no, no, my God!"

Laura clung to the nurse in sheer terror of the man's acting. He stiffened; then slowly came back to himself, as though waking from a trance.

"That's the way she went, in her delirium. It gets me yet, when I let myself think of her."



"But what did she mean by it?"

"I don't know. When her head was clear she told me nothing much; except that her name had been Winright, and her man had divorced her, and—and her heart was broken."

Laura sat silent. This at least, she felt, was truth. Her impetuous heart went out across the years to the lonely woman of long ago whom her own mother had displaced.

"Of course," cut in Glory, sceptically, "when you spoke just now of a woman who could tell us about Lucile Meloche, that was just one of Pat Burnville's lies!"

"Pat! Pat!" Again the thunderous tragedian raged. "No. Here! I'll write down her address. You go to her, and insist, and—she'll tell you."

Glory laughed her disbelief.

"I will write it, brown eyes! Here! Blast it! Where's that pencil?" He found a stub, and, gripping it, cursed savagely the paper that slipped from his unpractised fingers.

"Here—"

He halted, and folded the paper.

"No. You don't look till you're outside," he blackly admonished. "More, you don't come back—not till you've seen this woman and got her story. Promise."

"Sure," purred Glory. "I'll not look at the paper till we reach the street."

"And don't come back."

Rising, he strode across the ante-chamber and flung wide the door, waiting with fuming impatience while they passed out.

On the elevator landing seven stories down, Laura still clung apprehensively to Glory's arm. Timidly glancing up the shaft, she fancied the thunderous brute leaning down and menacing her.

"He was horrible!" she whispered. "I thought—I thought I'd never escape alive. Glory, do you know, I fancied you were actually trying to provoke him. Surely he was savage enough as it was!"

With a handkerchief Glory flected a bit of dust from her skirt.

"He was angry, wasn't he? And, Laura dear, what he told us when he was angry was the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. But I certainly had to provoke him to keep him angry. I had to defame him past all redemption." Her laugh rippled. "Oh, Laura, palmistry is a tremendous help in sizing up the other player in your game."

"You—you sat there like a statue—and read his hand—and deliberately irritated him—?"

"I had to. His hand told me that if I wanted the truth, I must get that man raging angry." As she spoke, she descended to Woodward Avenue. "You see," explained the nurse, "in his aboriginal state, Pat Burnville is a sheer savage, and in his anger blurts out the truth. But he has to make his living by his wits. He's schooled himself, in a sort of fashion, to be smooth and easy and to deceive. Give him his own way, and the habit that has become like second nature will rule and he'll tell you lies without end, and keep his secrets tight in his breast. Scratch and worry till he relapses into the savage and—"

A terrifying thought flashed to Laura's mind.

"You saw his hands, Glory. Is he—he the man in grey?"

Glory laughed.

"If so, he has deserted his colours and discarded his beard. And that dressing gown was once red."

"But his hands?"

Glory consulted her wrist-watch. Then she held up the folded note Pat Burnville had given her.

"East or west?" she challenged. "California or—Canada?"

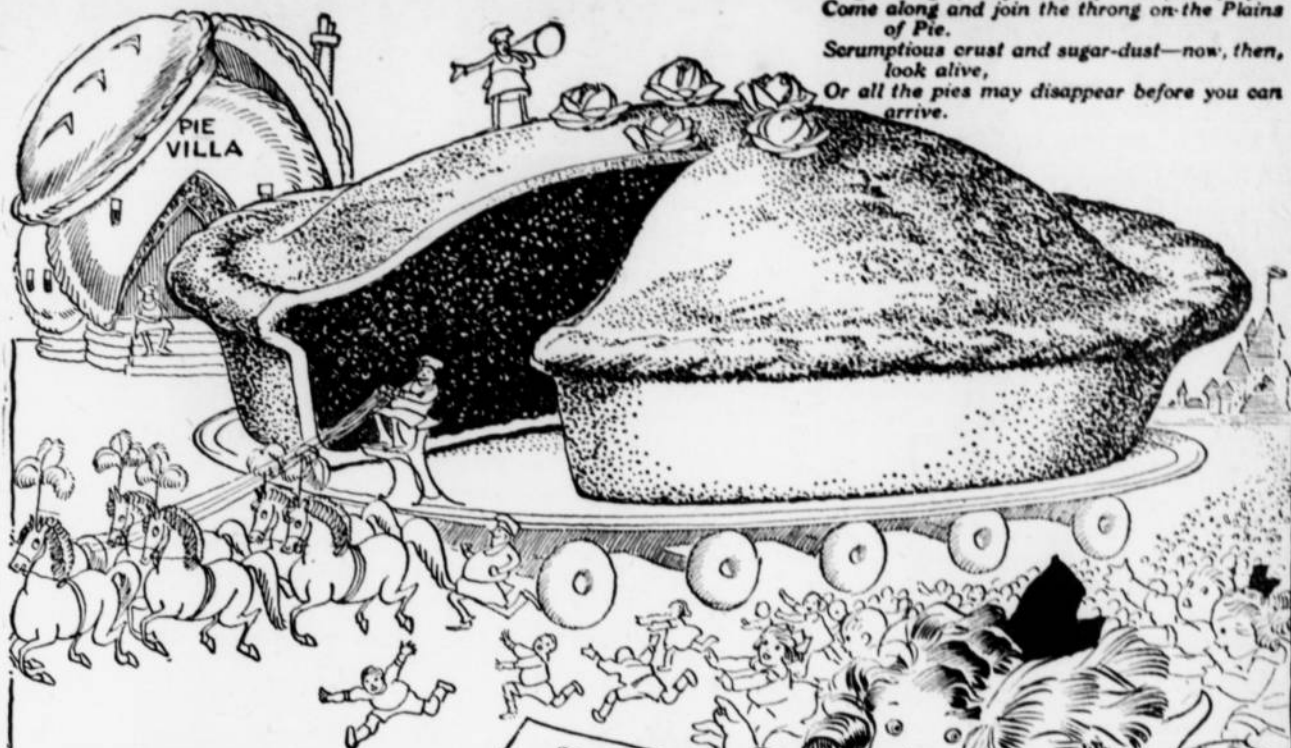
"Canada!" exclaimed Laura, surprised.

Glory unfolded the paper. "I'm prepared to go wherever this note sends me. I kept Pat Burnville provoked and he wrote the truth. This woman can tell us—"

Laura stared at the handwriting. Ragged, crabbed, unnatural, it expressed the man himself. She read:

Mrs. James Villard  
Stone Road, just outside  
Grimsby, Canada.

(To be continued next week).



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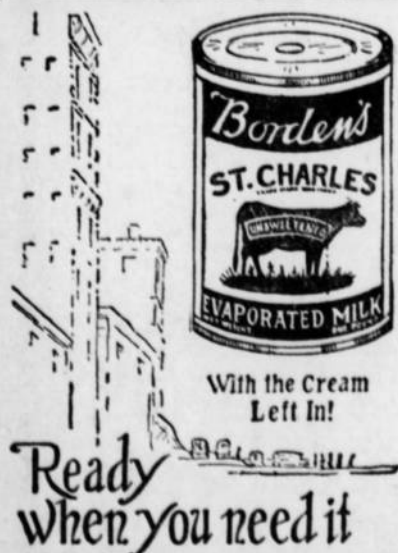
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ST. C. 22-24

## The Picture of Lady Astor

THERE has been quite a stir, among the members of the British House of Commons and the press, over the hanging of a picture depicting the introduction of Lady Astor to the British House of Commons. The picture represents Lady Astor with Lord Balfour and Lloyd George in the foreground and the House and galleries in the background. It was painted by Charles Sims, R.A., and was presented to the House by Lord Astor. After consultation with Sir John Baird, former First Commissioner of Works, it was hung on a panel just a few steps below the picture of the Commons petitioning Queen Elizabeth to marry.

The objection made to the picture has centred around the fact that it was hung without the permission of the House. A "round robin" signed by more than a hundred of the members read as follows: "We, the undersigned members of parliament, respectfully suggest that steps should be taken to prevent pictures or portraits representing living subjects of His Majesty being put up in the palace of Westminster without first taking the sense of parliament."

Lady Astor has said that she "doesn't give a tuppence" whether the picture stays or goes. It has been covered over by a piece of canvas, and latest reports have it that the picture will not hang in the place where it has been placed.

There has been some very ungracious comment from some quarters. A few have pointed out that Lady Astor was not the first woman to be elected to the House; that the Countess Markievicz, elected by the Sinn Fein party of Ireland, was the first, but of course never took her seat.

The London Daily Telegraph expressed a more favorable and less prejudiced opinion:

"There is in the natural man a strong impulse to object to any work of art which commemorates an event of historical importance. But little statuary, but few pictures, designed as records of real persons or actual incidents escape criticism, and the criticism is apt to be most severe from those whose interest in art is small. An adequate reason for this common human weakness would be hard to find, but probably it is encouraged by a more or less conscious distrust of art and artists, and a reluctance to admit the importance of events in which one has borne no part. We impute no motives, but for the noise which has been made about the hanging on the Grand Committee staircase of a picture of Lady Astor's introduction to the House of Commons some such explanation is to be preferred. In itself the opposition to the acceptance of this painting must be called not a little ungracious. Whatever our political opinions, however stubbornly some may have opposed the enfranchisement of women, however keenly others may have regretted that the first woman who voted in the House of Commons went into the Unionist lobby, we must all admit that the entry of that lady to the House was an event of historic importance. It proclaimed the final and conclusive victory of those who had for long contended that in the matter of political rights men and women must be equal. It marked the beginning of new development of the ancient institutions of British government. To pretend that such an incident is of no particular significance is idle. It was the end of a great struggle and the beginning of a new order of things in our parliamentary life and our public affairs. Therefore it was an incident conspicuously worthy of record on the walls of the House of Parliament. That lady to whom the chief part in it fell has since proved herself a member of the House of Commons of vivacious ability and untiring energy was a piece of good fortune for the new order and its friends. Women may well congratulate themselves that the first representative of their sex at Westminster was one so well able to hold her

own, and of so eager a public spirit as Lady Astor. But the matter is not personal, and ought not so to be treated. The speaker of the House of Commons and the late First Commissioner of Works, when the picture of Lady Astor's introduction was offered had no doubt, Sir John Baird has told us, 'as to the desirability of commemorating what appeared to both of them to be a very important event in the development of our national parliamentary history.' With that judgment all those who stand outside the dust and noise of conflict will agree."

## Elastic in Flour

An expert demonstrating the making of bread told a group of farm daughters that "flour is full of elastic." In all probability they will never forget such an unusual pronouncement as they associated elastic with wearing apparel but never with edible things. Of course the demonstrator went on to explain that the elasticity of the dough is due to the combination of water with the gluten of flour.

Western Canada produces spring wheat which contains a larger percentage of gluten than that grown in many other parts of the world. To prove that there is plenty of this elastic substance in our wheat, it is only necessary to chew some of the kernels until a sticky, gum-like mass remains. We have distinct remembrances of doing this in our youth and being delighted with the result. But there are variations in the amount and quality of gluten in wheat grown in the West, so the miller blends different types and produces a "general-purpose" or "household" flour suitable for making bread.

Without plenty of gluten a loaf of decent size and shape could not be produced, even if the yeast worked overtime. When bread flour is mixed with water the gluten becomes elastic and tough at the same time. This enables the dough to stretch as the yeast raises it upward and to hold the gas in pockets so that it cannot escape. When the gas is later driven off by baking it is the gluten prevents the loaf from collapsing. Therefore it is easy to understand why flour that lacks gluten is not suitable for making bread.

On the other hand, less gluten and more starch are preferable for pastry flours. They produce lighter cakes, biscuits, muffins and more tender pastry than is possible when using bread flours. On account of this difference it is wise to have both types on hand.

If bread flour is grasped tightly in the hand and then released it falls apart again, while the same treatment causes pastry flour to hold its shape. The former is slightly gritty to the touch while the latter is very smooth.

## Stammering Helped by Sleep

From a woman reader friend in Sas-



When the day's story hour arrives

katchewan comes the following comment in a letter:

"I have just read your article on Speech Defects in Children, in The Guide. I thought that it might help some other mother if I told you how I cured my little lad of his stammering. It was hardly a stammer but he would repeat the first word of a sentence over and over again. He was unable at times to get past that one word. I simply insisted on an extra amount of sleep for him, for I found that these stammering spells were worse when he was tired or had been angered or upset in some way. So although he was having, what is usually considered sufficient sleep for a child of his age, I saw to it that he got a couple of extra hours for a few days at least. He is of school age now, but even yet, if I see signs of a return of the spells of hesitation in his speech, I march him off on a Saturday or Sunday afternoon and persuade him to take a short sleep. This plan has always worked successfully."

Without quite realizing it this mother has been acting on a very wise principle. Stammering is very frequently caused from nervousness. A tired child is apt to be a nervous child. Too often adults do not realize that a child is tired until he shows signs of sleepiness or irritation. The plan of sending the child off to bed is a good one as he would then have the opportunity of becoming physically rested and his nervous tension become less. Nervousness, of course may be due to other causes such as fear, but in this case the results very clearly indicate that the child was in need of more rest and quiet to help him get better control of his nerves.

## Winter Amusement for Children

Last fall there were large quantities of hazel nuts in our pasture so the children and I took a bag and pickled as many as we could. I put the bag of nuts in the cellar leaving the husks on as I think the nuts do not dry out as quickly when kept in this manner. On cold stormy days in the winter I spread a large piece of heavy paper on the kitchen floor, gave the children a syrup pail of unhusked nuts, a piece of wood and an old flat iron, with which to crack them. In this way I kept them amused and busy for a long time at a stretch. The paper and the block of wood prevented them from injuring the floor. The young children did not get sufficient of the kernels to upset them. They are so glad and willing to put some shelled nuts by in a sealer or can for the day that mother will make some taffy. I am hoping to gather more nuts this fall and the children will spend many pleasant busy hours cracking them during the winter.—Cecilia Hill.

## New Metal for Table Tops

For a long time sheet zinc has been used as a covering for kitchen tables, draining boards, cabinets and other working surfaces. Although it has proved an excellent material as far as durability is concerned, it has certain disadvantages. Acids leave stains on it, while other substances used in a kitchen discolor it and if a person rubs against it constantly when working, dark marks may be left on her clothing. Various attempts have been made to give this otherwise excellent metal a finish that is impervious to kitchen stains, but until lately no satisfactory process has been discovered. Persistence won in the end, however, with the result that it is now possible to procure nickel-covered zinc from hardware merchants. The nickel surface does not stain and is easily kept in good condition with a damp cloth, thus reducing cleaning to a minimum. The metal is pliable so that it can be tacked underneath the edges of the table and is so easy to handle that anyone can put it on. The nickel is applied so that it does not crack or peel when bent. With reasonable care it will outwear many coverings of ordinary table oilcloth.



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Canadian provinces barberries are actually cultivated.

Dr. Bailey urged a more extensive study of oat rust, as farmers today in some places are being pushed out of wheat to oats by rust, and the day may come when they will be forced out of oats by rust.

Dr. Hayes urged the establishment of rust nurseries for scientific investigation.

Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, expressed a hope that he would be able to get \$50,000 for the work of studying rust, as against \$25,000 set aside for it last year. It has been tentatively decided to hold next year's conference at the University of Minnesota.

**Alfalfa from Xerxes to Grimm**  
Continued from Page 7

alfalfa has been thoroughly tested at experiment stations in all the north-western states of America and the western provinces of Canada, and at practically every trial it has proved its hardiness.

**Grimm Alfalfa's Family**

The real secret of the natural hardiness of this variegated species of alfalfa was revealed by Prof. N. E. Hansen, of South Dakota, on a trip to Asia in 1906, as a special explorer for the United States Department of Agriculture.

In 1897, this investigator had gone to Russian Turkestan, in Asia, where he found the common blue-flowered alfalfa growing in quantity over a wide area, and near the city of Tashkend, he located what he considered then to be the most northern strain of this common species.

Not satisfied with this conclusion, he returned to Asia in 1906, arrived at his previous terminus in Turkestan, and began to follow the alfalfa lines north. And here he discovered that, where the blue-flowered alfalfa—*Medicago sativa*—stopped, another species of low-growing yellow-flowered alfalfa—*Medicago falcata*—began and continued as far north as the Arctic Circle.

Furthermore, he found that between the two alfalfa regions, where the two species overlapped, they crossed with one another and formed still another species—*Medicago media*—with variegated flowers, combining the hardiness of the northern parent with the excellent forage qualities of the southern. He brought samples home with him, notably the Cossack, proving this to be true.

It is to this species—*Medicago media*—that Grimm alfalfa belongs. Ranging quite freely over central and western Asia, it spread as lucerne through central Europe and was introduced into the Grand Duchy of Baden about 1570.

In that warm climate, and in the three centuries of time intervening, it probably had lost much of its quality of hardiness when Wendelin Grimm brought it to Minnesota in 1857. But Wendelin Grimm and old Mother Nature combined in Minnesota to restore that quality of hardiness as a predominant characteristic.

And now they have erected a monument to Wendelin Grimm, on the old farm where he planted that first little bag of "ewiger Klee" 66 years ago, and just in front of the spot where that first seeding is still producing crops. It was erected on June 10, 1924, by farmers and business men of the locality. (Copyrighted 1924, by The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia).

**Pools Lease Terminals**

The central selling agency of the wheat pools has leased for one year two terminal elevators, one at Port William and one at Port Arthur, and the pools are issuing instructions to their members to bill all platform-loaded wheat direct to the pool terminals. The manager of the terminals is C. Stuart Langille, who for 14 years was with the inspection department of the Board of Grain Commissioners, rising to the position of deputy inspector. He was inspector at the head of the lakes for the Wheat Board in 1919.

On September 1, Roy McIntyre was appointed assistant to D. L. Smith,

eastern sales manager for the central selling agency. Mr. McIntyre has been in the export grain trade for some years.

It was announced last Friday, that the Saskatchewan pool and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company had entered into a mutually satisfactory agreement for the handling of pool wheat, and that it was expected the company would handle a large proportion of the wheat shipped to the pool. The elevator agreement between the respective provincial pools and the elevator companies is being signed, and it is expected that all the companies will have completed the agreement in the course of the next few days.

**Duty Lifted on Breeding Sheep**

There will be no recurrence of last year's situation in which it was almost impossible to buy sheep at reasonable prices. The following announcement of the Western Canada Livestock Union shows what that organization has done to make it possible for farmers to get into this branch of livestock farming, which for the last two years has been the most profitable.

"The Western Canada Livestock Union has interested itself in giving encouragement in every possible way to the sheep breeders in Western Canada, and has been influential in securing modifications in the tariff regulations for a period of ninety days under which it is possible to import grade breeding ewes

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**Conference on Rust**  
Continued from Page 3

appear to attack plants. He pointed out that there was a direct correlation between the growth and health of the plant host and the rust parasite. Both thriving or failing under the same circumstances.

Dr. H. K. Hayes, chief of the division of Field Crops for Minnesota, Dr. Bolly, professor of Agronomy of North Dakota Agricultural College, and Dr. L. G. Dickson, of the University of Wisconsin, made valuable contributions to the discussions. Dr. Hayes gave a resume of the work of plant breeding for rust resistance. He described the experiments with Kanred, Marquis and Jumilio, and summed up with the statement that the results were encouraging, and there was hope for the future when the problem was attacked by modern genetic methods.

Dr. Dickson expressed the opinion that barberry eradication had been a large factor in the control of black stem rust in Wisconsin. He claimed that birds and cattle are two important means of the migration of barberry seeds.

Two chemicals, commercial salt and kerosene, were used to prevent growth of new shoots where shrubs had been taken out and had proved highly effective. Dr. Dickson traced in detail Wisconsin's campaign to get rid of the barberry.

**Future Work**

Wednesday morning's session was devoted to outlining a program for future research work. Dr. Stakman was requested to open the discussion and made a very forceful speech. He urged a thorough study of the epidemiology of rust; close co-operation of the different types of scientists studying all phases of plant life and soils; co-operation of Canadian and American agricultural specialists and agricultural officials on this problem; eradication of barberry and blackthorn; further experiments with and studies in the character and constancy of resistance to rust in varieties of grain; continuation of morphological studies; further investigations of biologic forms of rust; a study of the geographical location of these forms; experiments in the effects of soil fertilization on rust.

In the discussion in answer to a question of Dr. Bolly, it was brought out that while Canada had federal legislation forbidding the importation of barberry and providing for its destruction, this was only in effect in some provinces. In some of the cities in Eastern

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into Canada from the United States, free of duty, subject to restrictions under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, due to the presence of foot and mouth disease in the United States.

"The territory from which importations may be made will no doubt be enlarged prior to the expiry of the order. All of the most western states are under complete ban at present, but entry into Canada from Wyoming and Montana is even now possible for sheep for transit through Canada by rail. If the United States authorities are suc-

cessful in keeping foot and mouth disease in check, these restrictions may be lifted also.

"There is a keen demand for grade breeding ewes carrying Merino blood and suited to running under range conditions."

Breeding sheep obtained from the states of Wyoming and Montana are reasonably certain to be largely Merino in breeding. If these sheep are to be kept in farm flocks they should be bred to good mutton rams in order to get growthy lambs.

## A Grain Exchange View

Retiring President Comments Upon Wheat Pooling System

At the annual meeting of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, held on September 10, James Richardson, in his address on the work of the past year, referred to the wheat pooling movement in the following terms:

"During the past year we have had an experience of what is popularly known as the pool system of marketing wheat. The Alberta wheat pool came into operation in the month of October last, and it has been in operation since. Many people looked forward for an announcement from the pool, so that they might have an indication as to whether the farmer who assigned to the wheat pool his right of sale would realize a better price than the farmer who sold his wheat at whatever time of the year his own judgment dictated. One will

readily see that it is difficult to make exact comparisons, but we can say with some certainty that the announcements made by the pool have clearly indicated a desire to try to show their operations up in the most favorable light, but have not supplied all the facts necessary for a judgment on results.

"From a statement issued by the pool, it would appear that the period during which the pool took delivery of wheat of the 1923 crop was eight and a half months, from October 29, 1923, to July 15, 1924. It would appear also that the pool handled slightly more than 38,000,000 bushels. The average sale price is stated to have been \$1.02 per bushel basis, in store Fort William, for No. 1 Northern, while the average price at Fort William for the same period was stated as 99½ cents, a differ-

ence of 2½ cents per bushel, and the claim is made that the pool secured 2½ cents per bushel, basis Fort William, for its members above the price secured by the trade for the non-members. I do not wish to reply to this at tiresome length, so it will perhaps be sufficient to point out that from this selling price of \$1.02, administration costs of the pool require to be deducted, and also extra carrying charges involved in holding wheat until the higher price months and, further, that the comparison is made on Fort William values and not on values f.o.b. Vancouver, where, on account of favorable freight rates, a large part of the Alberta crop was sold.

### Difficult to Compare

"The difficulty of making exact comparisons is again illustrated by the fact that many individual farmers in Alberta held back to better advantage than the pool, and realized as high as \$1.50 for their wheat. I must confess that we have, so far, seen nothing to justify the claim that the pool method of marketing has given the Alberta producers any better price than the established methods could and did give.

"We recognize, however, that if the farmers wish to have their wheat marketed under a pooling system, it is their right to have it so marketed, and since a considerable number of the farmers desire, at all events, to make the experiment of marketing under the pooling system, the grain trade admit not merely their right to make the experiment, but have placed their elevators, their staffs and their experience at the disposal of the pool at lower

rates than the pool would have paid had they provided elevators and facilities for themselves. Similar experiments will be made this year in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and it will not be very long until the wisest of teachers, i.e., actual experience, will have decided the issue.

### Not Opposing Pool

"At the risk of repetition, I would like to again state that the members of this exchange have offered no serious opposition to the pool. We have welcomed the pool representatives as members of our exchange and have given them the use of this market place and all the facilities which through years we have built up. We are thoroughly satisfied that the idea of pooling wheat so that a central bureau may use its judgment in holding it off the market for the purpose of securing better prices for the farmer should be thoroughly tried out. We are keeping an open mind on the subject, but because of our experience and observation as merchants, we are not yet convinced that this innovation is a step along the road of sound economic progress. If we thought it was, we would naturally wish to get behind the movement; but, far from being convinced, on the contrary, we still tend to the belief that the free play of opinion of farmers, merchants, millers and exporters and importers the world over has, year in and year out, in the past, and will in the future, record a wheat price that has an uncanny way of reflecting true conditions and reflecting them much better than any body of men can possibly forecast them."

### NICKY NUTT BUILDS A SAND CASTLE

This is the story of the cop 'who always got his man,' and how he was outwitted by an elephant and a boy. It was on the beach at Dooville one bright summer's day, and Tiny, the trick pachyderm, was there to enjoy the innocent sports of the shore, with never a thought of mischief or of trouble. Along came Flannelfeet, veteran officer of the local force, full of temper and importance. "None of your rough stuff," said he with a twirl of his club, when he spotted Tiny. "Keep quiet and civil, mind you, or I'll run you in." Tiny is the kind of a youngster that is good by nature until you warn him not to be bad. He hadn't any intention of disturbing the peace of that perfect day until he was threatened. Then—zing! Through the air shot his spade, cracking Flannelfeet in the back of the neck. Off went the officer's cap, away went his dignity, and up rose his anger. "You'll spend your holiday in jail for this," he cried, as he leaped toward Tiny, and the elephant was off like a shot. Tiny leaped the fences like a jumping horse; Flannelfeet likewise took them at a run. As he cleared the high one and came down again, the officer's foot caught in a toy bucket, upsetting him and giving Tiny a better lead. "If it hadn't been for that I'd have had him," Flannelfeet raged. "But I'll get him yet—I always get my man." Tiny, still hitting only the high spots, came upon his young master, Nicholas Nutt, who had buried himself in the sand so that only his head protruded. Nicky quickly divined the situation. "Get in here quick," said he, indicating the hole. He was soon throwing sand over his pet and when the cop appeared in a few moments, Tiny was perfectly disguised as a sand castle. "Has that elephant passed here?" growled Flannelfeet. "No, he hasn't passed," answered Nicky with perfect truth. "If you find him, let me know," was Nicky's last remark as the cop moved away. Tiny was shaking with laughter, under the sand, so that the castle tower danced about as though struck by a cyclone. "That was a close call," said Nicky.





# THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

**FARMERS' CLASSIFIED**—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive weeks—8 cents per word per week if ordered for three or four consecutive weeks—7 cents per word per week if ordered for five or six consecutive weeks. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

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**STOCKERS AND FEEDERS BOUGHT ON** Order—Our established cattle buying department enables us to render unequalled service to cash or credit customers. Manitoba Cattle Loan Company, Stock Yards, Winnipeg. 38-5

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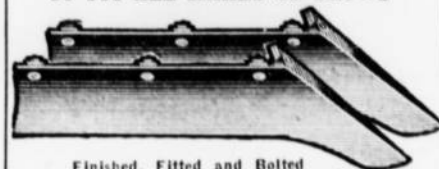
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG, MAN.

(Continued on next page)



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THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL FOR "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Large list of hardy grown stock for the prairie provinces, recommended by Western Government Experimental stations. Highest commissions paid, exclusive territory, handsome free outfit. Previous experience not necessary. Start immediately. Stone and Wellington, Toronto. 31-9

SELL GREETING CARDS—EARN \$35 TO \$75 a week, spare or full time. The best line of engraved Personal Christmas Cards at prices that make it easy to obtain orders. Samples free. Experience unnecessary. Weekly remittance. Get details. Toothills (Canada) Ltd., Galt Building, Winnipeg. 34-9

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL HONLEY MILLS Men's Tailored-to-Measure Suits and Top Coats. Only the best of imported wools used; satisfaction guaranteed. Good commission; experience unnecessary. Honley Mills Tailoring Co., 110 Church Street, Toronto. 38-13

EARN \$25 TO \$75 WEEKLY, SELLING ENGRAVED Personal Greeting Cards. Easy to sell. Exclusive territory. Write for samples, Ross A. Crowell Co., Dept. G, 313 Fort St., Winnipeg. 37-13

AGENTS—SELL LOW PRICED KITCHEN necessities. Quick sale. Square deal. Premier Mfg. Co., Dept. M-8, Detroit, Mich. 29-1

## MISCELLANEOUS

## SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

RIDOUT & MAYBEE KENT BLDG. YONGE Street Toronto, registered patent attorneys Send for booklet.

## STOCKS AND BONDS

6% PER ANNUM EARNED ON GREAT WEST Life and other stocks, payable half yearly. Buy now get accrued dividend, sums \$100 and upwards. D. H. McDonald & Co., Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask. Established 1887. 36-9

DOMINION, PROVINCIAL, MUNICIPAL bonds. We will gladly furnish quotations and full information. Oldfield, Kirby & Gardner (Members of Winnipeg Stock Exchange), 234 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Established 1881. 28-13

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION REGARDING any security you own or are interested in. Investment suggestions on request. John Connor & Co., Stock and Bond Brokers, Huron and Erie Building, Winnipeg.

## TAXIDERMISTRY

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 229 Main Street, Winnipeg. 46-1

JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST, Brandon, Manitoba. 36-7

## TOBACCO

PETIT ROUGE, PETIT HAVANA, HAVANA, 40 cents per pound; Gold Leaf, 50 cents; Cigar Leaf, 60 cents; Rouge and Quessel, 60 cents. Get an assortment of 10 pounds postpaid. Lalonde & Co., 75 Victoria, Norwood, Man. 32-13

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, "REGALIA Brand," long or short Havana, Rouge, Connecticut, 45c; Hauborg, 70c; Quessel, Parfum d'Italie, 75c per pound prepaid. Richard-Belliveau Co., Winnipeg. 33-20

## Watch Repairing

PLAXTONS LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, C.P.R. watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watch for estimate by return.

## WELDING

WELDING SPECIALISTS, ELECTRIC, OXY-acetylene. Reliable weld. Manitoba Welding, 88 Princess, Winnipeg. 28-13

## PRODUCE

## HENS WANTED

LIVE HENS WANTED  
Over 6 lbs., extra fat, 18c; over 5 lbs., 15c; over 4-5 lbs., 13c; under 4 lbs., in good condition 11c  
Roosters 8c  
Spring Chickens and Ducks—Highest Market Price  
Hen Turkeys, over 9 lbs. 15c  
Tom Turkeys, in good condition 12c  
Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, and guaranteed until September 26, inclusive. Write for crates if required.  
GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO.  
91 Lusted Street, Winnipeg

## Live Poultry

We are paying the following prices, f.o.b. Winnipeg, good till September 23, inclusive:

Fat Old Hens, over 6 lbs. 17c  
Fat Old Hens, 5-6 lbs. 15c  
Fat Old Hens, 4-5 lbs. 13c  
Fat Old Hens, under 4 lbs. 10c

Highest market price for young chickens and ducks.

Crates forwarded on request to Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

## Canadian Produce Co.

83 LUSTED ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

## 1924 Wheat Crop

Canada's wheat crop this year will total 291,604,000 bushels, according to the latest estimate of the Dominion bureau of statistics issued on September 10. Of this total the prairie provinces are expected to harvest 267,177,000 bushels.

Last year's total wheat crop in Canada was 474,199,000, according to final estimates. Of this the prairie provinces raised 452,260,000 bushels. Today's crop report is based on reports of average yields per acre as estimated by crop correspondents at the end of August, except in Quebec and British Columbia, where the estimates were made at the end of June.

Manitoba is expected to harvest 43,286,000 bushels of wheat, Saskatchewan 157,699,000 bushels, Alberta 66,192,000 bushels. The figures for the last year are, respectively, 32,804,000 for Manitoba, 252,622,000 for Saskatchewan, and Alberta 166,834,000 bushels.

The oat crop for all Canada this year is expected to total 463,860,000 bushels compared with 563,997,000 bushels last year. Barley, 90,769,000 bushels compared with 76,997,800 bushels last year. Rye, 12,799,000 bushels compared with 23,231,800 bushels last year. Flax seed, 10,846,000 bushels, compared with 7,139,500 bushels last year.

## Harvest is Late

Reports say that throughout the prairie provinces the harvest is about two weeks late. Manitoba conditions have improved generally during August. The grain has filled well and should yield good, plump samples. Many correspondents, however, report frost damage between August 9 and 15, most serious on the 15th. The extent of the damage cannot be ascertained until threshing. Some rust and sawfly damage is also reported.

In Saskatchewan showery weather during the early part of the month and drier and warmer weather towards its close improved the late-sown crops.

## WE WANT LIVE FOWL

Good demand for live fowl next ten days. Ship while high prices prevail. One crate or ear lot given equal attention. We solicit all shipments.

Write or wire us your offerings.

Track accommodation. Reference: Any Winnipeg broker or wholesale house.

The Consolidated Packers  
POINT DOUGLAS, WINNIPEG

## LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Hens, 6½ lbs. and over, extra fat 17-18c  
Hens, 5½ lbs. and over 15-16c  
Underweight Hens paid for according to quality and weight.  
No. 1 Chickens, 4½ lbs. and over 18c  
Broilers, from 2 to 2½ lbs. 18c  
Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg and guaranteed until September 24. Ship now while prices are good.

## ROYAL PRODUCE CO.

97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG

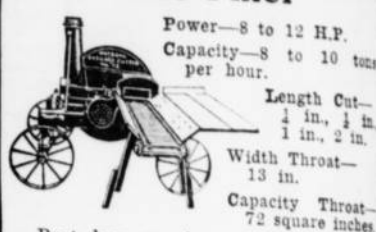
## The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



## The Defender of Fruit

James Muzzlecloth has scads of fruit, plum trees and grape-vines, small and cute, as well as wide and large; ten times as much as any man could hope to either eat or can, enough to sink a barge. Sometimes the folks from Griffinsville, from Lundy's Lane and Lincoln's Mill, on Sunday afternoons, will park their autos in the woods and start to pick his precious goods, the unsuspecting loons! They don't have very long to pick when out comes James a-raising Nick, and shouting wild and loud: "Clear out, you vagabonds!" he yells, "Don't trespass on my glens and dells, you cheap, marauding crowd! Go buy your fruit and pay the dough—at any rate pick up and go; these plums and grapes are mine! I hate to use my dog or whip, but that I'll do unless you skip and leave my trees and vine!" Of course, the people try to say in very sane and quiet way, "We did not mean to steal; we merely saw these vines and trees with fruit enough to fill the seas, so thought we'd grab a meal!" But that, of course, won't go with James, who hurls at them more fancy names and shoes them from the woods! They leave—they have to, that is all—and fruit is wasting all the fall, unclaimed, ungarnered goods!

Watson's No. 72  
Ensilage Cutter and  
Silo Filler

Power—8 to 12 H.P.  
Capacity—8 to 10 tons per hour.  
Length Cut—1 in., 1½ in., 2 in.  
Width Throat—13 in.  
Capacity Throat—72 square inches.

Best buy on the market. Write for prices and more complete details; also seven sizes of straw cutters ready for quick shipment.

**John Watson Mfg. Co. Ltd.**  
311 CHAMBERS STREET, WINNIPEG

Fair yields of wheat are expected in the southern and east central districts. In the drier areas weeds, and especially pig weed, grew rapidly after the rains, and in some cases got ahead of the crops.

A high wind on the 30th damaged ripe crops in the south. Some rust is reported in the south-east, but the extent of the damage will not be great. The sawfly has done some damage in many places. Telegraphic reports received by the Saskatchewan department of agriculture on the 8th instant, state that frosts occurring last week were severe enough, in a few places in the southern and eastern districts, to lower the grade of wheat, and do considerable damage to late-sown crops. In other places the extent of the damage will not be known before threshing.

Only light frosts are reported in the central west, central and north-western districts, with little or no damage to field crops. Good harvest weather prevailed pretty generally over the province last week and wheat cutting is well advanced. Also a large acreage of coarse grains is cut. Threshing has commenced in a few districts in the south-western part of the province and with favorable weather will be general by the end of next week.

## Percentage of Loss

In Alberta, rains during August affected a great improvement in most crops, though as a rule they came too late for wheat. Ripening has been retarded by rains, but was rapid where the weather proved favorable. In some cases the rain caused second growth. Reports received indicate that in Saskatchewan the percentage of the area sown that will fail to produce grain is about 12 for wheat, 16 for oats and five or six in the case of barley and spring rye. In Alberta it is estimated that at least 25 per cent. of the area sown to wheat and 25 per cent. of the area sown to oats will fail to produce grain. In Manitoba the percentage is slight and practically negligible.

The average yields in bushels per acre for all Canada in 1924, with last year's final determined averages in brackets are reported as follows:

Fall wheat, 25.2 (23.8); spring wheat, 12.5 (20.8); all wheat, 13 (21); oats, 32 (39.3); barley, 26.6 (27.8); all rye, 16.2 (16); flax seed, 8.5 (11.3).

## News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 2

governor-general, as the representative of the British government, and was afterwards delivered in France for the use of the British army.

In this way the S.G.G.A. did its bit to win the war. Up to this date, and including this gift, the association contributed for patriotic purposes the sum of about \$200,000. This was a big contribution to the welfare of every farmer in the province.

42. In March, 1917, the Dominion government proposed to fix the price of wheat at \$1.30 per bushel. The association, in conjunction with those of Manitoba and Alberta, refused to agree to this. As a result of this opposition the price was raised to \$2.21. This was a gain of 91 cents per bushel, or a total for Saskatchewan alone of approximately \$200,000,000.

If the S.G.G.A. has never done anything else it would deserve your support for the rest of your natural life.

(To be continued)



# The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., September 12, 1924.

**WHEAT**—Markets advanced sensationally on short covering and export buying on orders from the East when bad weather held up harvesting operations in the Canadian West this week. It is very evident that quite a short interest had been created on the local market as prices advanced quickly and stop loss orders on the buying side appeared numerous. Strength in American markets was also noticeable, and all grains made big gains. At the close today the undertone was quite firm, but after an advance of this kind some reaction may be looked for. Bad weather, of course, would materially affect the quality and cause a further advance, but with average fall weather the offerings will undoubtedly be heavy in the course of a few days. Cash demand is fair and offerings of new crop, mainly consisting of Southern Manitoba wheat of high grade. The demand has been adequate thus far, but future bids are around two cents under the spot price, which is not hopeful for a continuance of the premium.

**OATS AND BARLEY**—Prices have made substantial gains during the week on good buying and unfavorable weather for harvesting. There is a large business being transacted daily in barley, and an excellent demand for both cash and futures. Trade in oats of small proportions due to light offerings.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
Sept. 8 to 13, inclusive	9	10	11	12	13	Week Ago	Year Ago		
Wheat—									
Oct. 129	129	129	135	137	135	128	94		
Dec. 126	125	126	132	133	131	124	91		
May 131	130	132	137	138	136	129	97		
Oats—									
Oct. 57	57	57	59	59	58	57	40		
Dec. 55	54	55	56	57	56	54	38		
May 57	57	57	59	60	59	57	41		
Barley—									
Oct. 83	82	84	86	86	84	84	50		
Dec. 77	77	78	79	80	78	78	49		
May 80	80	80	82	83	81	82	52		
Flax—									
Oct. 210	210	211	214	215	213	208	199		
Dec. 201	203	204	206	206	204	199	186		
May 208	209	210	212	212	211	205	187		
Rye—									
Oct. 91	90	91	95	97	97	91	64		
Dec. 90	90	90	95	97	97	90	63		
May 95	94	95	100	101	100	95	61		

CASH WHEAT									
Sept. 8 to 13, inclusive	9	10	11	12	13	Week Ago	Year Ago		
1 N	135	134	135	142	143	140	106		
2 N	131	131	132	138	139	137	101		
3 N	129	127	129	136	137	134	97		
4	121	121	121	127	129	127	89		
5	110	110	110	116	118	117	78		
6	104	103	104	109	111	109	68		
Feed	95	95	97	105	107	105	61		

**LIVERPOOL PRICES**  
The Liverpool market closed September 12 as follows: October 3½d higher at 11s 5½d; December 2½d higher at 11s 1½d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: October \$1.53½; December \$1.51½.

**MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES**  
Spring wheat—No. 1 dary northern, \$1.30½ to \$1.43½; No. 1 northern, \$1.29½ to \$1.31½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.28½ to \$1.41½; No. 2 northern, \$1.26½ to \$1.29½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.26½ to \$1.39½; No. 3 northern, \$1.24½ to \$1.27½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.24½ to \$1.33½; No. 1 hard, \$1.21½ to \$1.27½. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.21½ to \$1.24½; No. 1 hard, \$1.20½ to \$1.22½. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$1.19½ to \$1.25½; No. 1 durum, \$1.17½ to \$1.21½; No. 2 amber, \$1.18½ to \$1.23½; No. 2 durum, \$1.16½ to \$1.20½; No. 3 amber, \$1.17½ to \$1.21½; No. 3 durum, \$1.15½ to \$1.19½. Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.19½ to \$1.20; No. 3 yellow, \$1.18½ to \$1.19; No. 2 mixed, \$1.16 to \$1.16½; No. 3 mixed, \$1.15 to \$1.15½. Oats—No. 2 white, 46½c to 47½; No. 3 white, 45½c to 46½c; No. 4 white, 43½c to 45½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 80c to 81c; medium to good, 75c to 79c; lower grades, 69c to 74c. Rye—No. 2, 91c to 91½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.29½ to \$2.30½.

**WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK**  
The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited report as follows for the week ending September 12, 1924.  
Receipts this week: Cattle, 10,222; hogs, 2,608; sheep, 772. Last week: Cattle, 5,688; hogs, 2,262; sheep, 367.  
During the past week cattle receipts have been about normal, and all prices continue to be well maintained. Prime butcher and export steers are selling from \$5.00 to \$5.50 to \$5.75, with an odd one reaching \$6.00. Choice butcher heifers reaching about \$5.00 with the majority selling around \$4.50. Fat butcher cows from \$3.00 to \$3.25 with a few up to \$3.50. Stock cows from \$1.50 to \$2.00. There continues to be a good steady demand for choice deboned feeders, and these are bringing from \$4.00 up to as high as \$4.50, with the medium kinds at from \$3.50 to \$3.75. Common feeders in poor demand. Veal calves continue steady with about a 6c top, the majority selling at from \$5.00 to \$5.50. Heavy stock calves from \$3.00 to \$4.00. Plain calves and thin cows with calves at foot, also plain springers continue to be exceedingly hard sellers.  
The hog market during the past week has developed a very decided weak undertone, thick-smooths at time of writing selling from \$8.50 to \$8.75, with a 10 per cent. premium over these prices for select hams. Light hogs are coming forward in large numbers and are bringing from \$5.00 to \$7.00 depending on weight and quality.  
The sheep and lamb market continues

steady with top lambs bringing up to \$10.50, buck lambs from \$7.50 to \$8.50. Light-weight butcher sheep from \$4.00 to \$6.00. Very few feeder sheep and lambs are coming on the market and there is a fairly good enquiry from feeders for this class of stock at fairly strong prices.

Do not forget the second annual Stocker and Feeder Show which will be held at the Union Stock Yards, Winnipeg, October 8 to 11. There are some 96 prizes being offered, running into \$8,000 in cash, and United Grain Growers Limited Livestock Department will be pleased to look after any entries or furnish any additional information that is needed in connection with this show.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

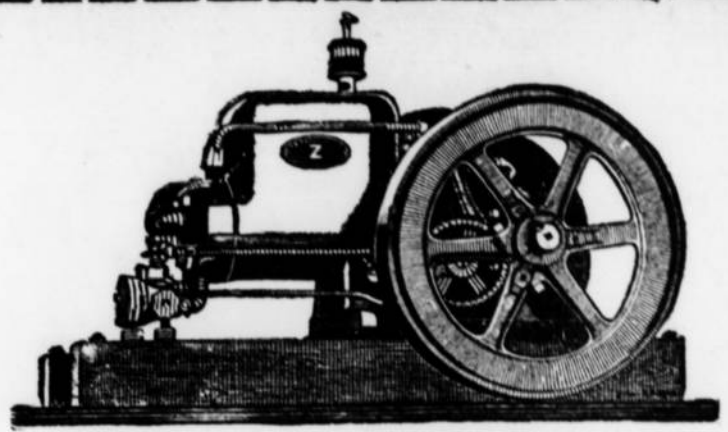
Choice export steers	\$5.50 to \$5.75
Prime butcher steers	5.00 to 5.50
Good to choice steers	4.00 to 4.75
Medium to good steers	3.50 to 4.00
Common steers	2.00 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers	4.00 to 4.50
Medium feeders	3.00 to 3.75
Common feeder steers	2.00 to 2.50
Choice stocker steers	3.25 to 3.75
Medium stockers	2.25 to 2.75
Common stockers	1.50 to 2.00
Choice butcher heifers	4.50 to 5.00
Fair to good heifers	3.25 to 3.75
Medium heifers	2.75 to 3.25
Choice stock heifers	2.25 to 2.50
Choice butcher cows	3.00 to 3.25
Fair to good cows	2.25 to 2.50
Cutter cows	1.50 to 1.75
Breedy stock cows	1.25 to 1.75
Canner cows	.75 to 1.25
Choice springers	5.00 to 6.00
Common springers	15.00 to 25.00
Choice light veal calves	5.00 to 6.00
Choice heavy calves	3.00 to 4.00
Common calves	2.00 to 2.50
Heavy bull calves	2.50 to 3.00

**CALGARY LIVESTOCK**  
The receipts of livestock were considerably heavier than the previous week, consisting of 2,208 cattle, 2,025 hogs, and 211 sheep. Cattle prices were steady, and the market active on all good grades. Best cows were slightly higher, and a considerably stronger demand prevailed for best grades of calves at 25c per cwt. advance. Good feeders held steady under a good demand, but the stocker trade was slow at reduced prices. Choice butcher steers sold from \$4.85 to \$5.25, with a few loads of extra choice at \$5.50; fair to good, \$4.00 to \$4.75, and common to medium from \$2.50 to \$3.75. Choice heifers made \$3.75 to \$3.90. Fair to good \$3.00 to \$3.50; choice cows, \$2.85 to \$3.00, and extra choice up to \$3.10. Medium to fair cows, \$2.35 to \$2.75, and common around \$2.00. Canners and cutters sold from 50c to \$1.60 per cwt. Choice calves \$4.25 to \$4.50, and heavies \$3.50 to \$4.90; common, \$2.50 to \$3.25. Fleshy short-keep feeders sold from \$4.00 to \$4.25; fair to good, \$3.50 to \$3.85. Fair to good stockers, \$2.75 to \$3.00 and common down to \$1.50.  
The hog market was unsettled. Thick-smooths opened at \$9.00. No sales were made at the close of the week. Packer buyers bid \$8.50 off cars.  
The sheep market was steady. Fat lambs sold at \$11.25; ewes, around \$7.00; yearlings at \$10 per cwt.

**EGGS AND POULTRY**  
**WINNIPEG**—Eggs: Market dull. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 32c, firsts 29c, seconds 25c. Jobbing extras 40c, firsts 33c, seconds 27c. Retailing extras 45c, firsts 37c, seconds 30c. Poultry: Live chickens 18c, fowl 8c to 15c, ducks 11c, turkeys 14c. Dressed chickens 28c, fowl 20c, ducks 20c.  
**REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW**—Eggs: Market firmer. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 31c to 34c, firsts 27c to 29c, seconds 20c to 25c. Jobbing extras 40c, firsts 35c, seconds 28c. Retailing extras 45c, firsts 40c, seconds 32c. Poultry: Live chickens 15c, per lb.  
**CALGARY**—Eggs: Market firm. Receipts light. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 28c, firsts 25c, seconds 19c. Jobbing extras \$11.10 per case, firsts \$10.20 per case, seconds \$8.10 per case. Poultry: Unchanged.

## Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur Sept. 8 to Sept. 13, inclusive

Date	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	Ex	Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE
Sept. 8	57	56	55	54	52	51	50	87	83	79	79	216	212	175	91
9	57	56	55	54	52	51	50	85	81	78	78	216	212	175	90
10	57	56	55	54	52	51	50	87	83	80	79	217	213	176	90
11	58	57	57	56	53	52	51	89	85	82	82	220	216	179	95
12	59	58	58	57	54	53	52	90	86	83	82	221	217	180	97
13	58	57	57	56	53	52	51	88	84	81	81	219	215	178	97
Week Ago	56	55	55	54	52	51	50	88	84	80	80	216	210	173	90
Year Ago	42	41	41	40	39	38	37	51	46	43	43	209	196	166	64



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Without obligation please mail me Gas Engine Booklet and Prices

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I am interested in \_\_\_\_\_ Horse Power

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References: Any Bank or Commercial Agency

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## \$8,000 in Money Prizes

Write today for Prize List and  
Conditions of the Second Annual

## STOCKER AND FEEDER OCTOBER 8 TO 11 SHOW OCTOBER 8 TO 11

There is no entry fee and no expense to exhibitors except usual charges at open markets for freight, yardage, etc.

Auction sale of all exhibits will be conducted by the Hon. T. C. Norris, at conclusion of the show.

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## Winnipeg Livestock Exchange

E. J. SPEERS, Manager and Secretary, 308 Scott Block, Winnipeg

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Write today  
for our fully illus-  
trated booklet on Cancer  
and its treatment. It is Free.  
DR. WILLIAM'S SANATORIUM,  
625 University Ave. S. E.  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.





# The NEW heart of the HOME/

IN this day when the mad rush for pleasure tends to scatter families—when the home is in danger of losing its sacred meaning and of becoming a place where we can go when there is nowhere else to go—a new influence has come into the lives of the people, an influence that will make the home once more a place where the desire for pleasure and entertainment may be fully gratified.

This influence is Radio.

Radio came suddenly—a marvellous, scientific discovery—a thing to fire the imagination of the youth of the country and to engage thousands upon thousands of boys in an occupation that not only taxes their ingenuity, satisfied their desire to make something, and at the same time held for them all the romance they longed for.

Now, Radio has passed THAT stage.

Without losing its romance it has been so perfected that it has become the new and unfailing source of entertainment.

It is truly, The New Heart of the Home.

There is still a thrill to be got from "tuning in" the message that comes from a thousand or fifteen hundred miles away, but

of the day, the wonderful life that fills the air, and that is brought to us by Radio.

Radio sets are so simple to operate—and in a way simple to make—but the real enjoyment of a fine instrument cannot be got from the ordinary home-made set. The Northern Electric Company makes instruments that reproduce sound with all its truth and beauty as though it were in the same room with you. From their sets come the full tone and quality and the loveliest music. Remember, the Northern Electric Company has specialized in making instruments for the reproduction of sound. They have made over 900,000 telephones, practically all the telephones made in Canada; the knowledge that they gained in this business is responsible for the remarkable

perfections of their Radio broadcasting and receiving sets.

In buying a set for your home—an instrument that will take such an important place in your daily life—you will surely want the benefit of the knowledge that Northern Electric inventors and engineers have brought to bear on Radio. Even if you are not ready to buy—if you are merely interested in knowing more about this great new source of pleasure and education—our engineers will be glad to supply you with information, answer your questions, and offer advice on any suggestions pertaining to Radio. Their services are placed at your command free of charges. Write to them, and you will receive prompt and courteous replies.



There is interest for the whole family in the magic mahogany box.



And on the "day of rest and gladness" those who perhaps cannot go miles to divine service can listen to the words of comfort from some far-away church and hear the rich peals of the grand organ and join with the congregation as they sing "Lead, Kindly Light, Amid the Encircling Gloom."

the real pleasure of Radio and the thing that draws whole families night after night to the little magic mahogany box is the love for the wonderful music, the band concerts, the elections, the news

Excerpts from letters received by Broadcasting Station CHYC, which is owned and operated by the Northern Electric Company Limited, Montreal

A few nights previous we heard the Band of the New England Regiment from Boston, and it was very good, but Sergeant Major Jackson's Band was a half a dozen leaps ahead of it in every respect. We, in Halifax and Dartmouth, have been educated to good Band Music by the famous R.C.R.'s, but it is a good thing to hear a high class Band again. The reception of this music was absolutely perfect, with no trace of fading, and it came in very strong.

F. D. C., Dartmouth, N.S.

I entertained last night a very deaf lady who had not heard a church service for nearly 30 years. She heard every word perfectly. Needless to say her thanks were profuse.

C. J. D., Pointe Claire, Que.

Strange, is it not, that a man who has not been in a church for ten years, should speak so enthusiastically about churches? As I sat and listened, it was with an open Bible on my knees, and as the announcer expounded the theme and story of that wonderful sacrifice, I felt an uplift that no other Easter has given me. Those lovely voices and organ will soothe and leave lovely memories years after they are faded. Please accept my

thanks and sincere assurance of the influence you have exerted for good.

H. M. W., Montreal, Que.

I think you will be interested to know that last evening, December 19th, we enjoyed your concert, which came in over the air clearer and better than any one of 17 stations in the States, and it was with real regret that we heard you say "Good Night" late in the evening.

A. H. M., Boston, Mass.

Last night at home, while calibrating a set, I picked you up transmitting the music from the Windsor Hotel, and I cannot express to you my feelings other than the reception at this point was as near perfect as ever I had heard. Of course, I realize the music was given by real artists; BUT it was not spoiled by your transmitter, for the modulation was wonderful. Thanking you for the pleasure you gave me, I gladly advise you that you have topped 152 other stations.

G. O. M., Ardmore, Pa.

I have been requested by the users of Northern Electric Sets, in this locality, to express to you the appreciation of your efforts in broadcasting the most eloquent speech of the Hon. David Lloyd George, from the Arena in the City of Montreal, to-day. We were enabled to hear every word as distinctly, and perhaps more so, as if we were in the building. Thanking you, I remain,

W. H. G., Hawkesbury, Ont.

## Northern Electric

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